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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Trouble in Spain.

MADRID, April 25.—The friends of the Ministry in the new Cortes held a meeting last night, which was presided over by Admiral Topete. The object of the meeting was to assure the government of sympathy and support in its struggle with the revolutionists. Senor Sagosta was present, and made a fiery speech, demanding to be placed at the post of greatest danger. Marshal Serrano and Senor Rosas also made addresses full of patriotic enthusiasm and loyalty.

PARIS, April 25.—The Spanish mails have not come to hand to-day. The *Univers* and *Liberte* announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier, and is now in Spain at the head of 10,000 men. The same journals say a perfect understanding exists between the Carlists and republicans. The former are to draw the troops into the open country, and leave the towns defenseless against the republicans, who are to rise against the government on the 1st of May in all parts of Spain. Only two of the Isabellist Generals have joined the insurrection. The French legitimatists hold aloof from this last daring scheme of Don Carlos.

Funeral of Earl Mayo.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The obsequies of the late Viceroy and Governor General of India, Earl Mayo, took place to-day. The remains were landed from the steam yacht Enchantress this morning at Kingston and brought to the city in a special train. An imposing funeral procession nearly a mile in length, consisting of the principal officers of the Government, a large detachment of regular troops and many city societies, was formed and passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with dense masses of sympathizing spectators. Conspicuous in the funeral cortege were the Marquis of Lorne, representative of Her Majesty, the Queen; Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, at the head of a brilliant staff, and the Mayor and corporation of the city of Dublin. The remains will be taken to Nass, the family seat of deceased, for final interment.

Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, April 25.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has reached an unwonted pitch of grandeur. New craters have formed, and streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side in different directions.

American Energy in an Emergency.

MARSEILLES, April 25.—An Italian bark with a cargo of 1,900 cases of petroleum took fire last night in the midst of the crowded shipping port. Through the energy of the officers and crews of the United States fleet, now in the harbor, the burning vessel was isolated, and an extensive conflagration averted. The Prefect and merchants of Marseilles have returned thanks to the officer commanding the American fleet.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 25.—The remains of Earl Mayo have arrived at Kingston, Ireland, from Simla, on the Government steam yacht Enchantress. The funeral will take place to-day. The Queen will be represented by the Marquis of Lorne.

LONDON, April 25.—The Atalanta boat crew arrived at Liverpool yesterday, and will come to Putney to-day and commence practice for the approaching race. Members of the London crew met the Atalanta crew at Liverpool and gave them a warm greeting.

The steamer Baltic, leaving Liverpool, takes a number of persons intending to form a colony in Nebraska.

LONDON, April 25.—A thunder storm of unusual violence passed over the midland counties this morning, doing great damage. Houses were unroofed, chaches injured and some lives reported lost.

It is reported that Don Carlos has entered Spain.

DUBLIN, April 25.—Redmond, the "home rule" candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Wexford after a heated contest.

PARIS, April 25.—It is now reported that the Duke De Noilles is going to be Minister to Washington, while Jules Ferry will go to Rio Janerio as Minister of France to Brazil.

PARIS, April 25.—Arrangements are being made by the American residents to welcome Miss Nellie Grant. During her stay a ball will be given in her honor at the Grand Hotel.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Empress Augusta will leave Berlin on the 29th for England, to visit Queen Victoria. She will be absent about ten days.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—The steamship Manhattan has arrived from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 25, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. American bonds—5-20s of '62 90; 5-20s of 67 91¼; 5-20s of '67 93¾; 10-40s 89¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £14,000.

PARIS, April 25.—Rentes 55 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 25.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands 11d. California white wheat 12s 4d; red western spring 11s 2da11s 5d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 27shs 3d. Corn 28s 9d.

POLITICAL.

Col. Grosvenor Interviewed—The German Reformers.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—In an interview with a *Gazette* reporter, William Grosvenor, of Missouri, who reached the city yesterday, expressed himself in regard to political matters as follows: I doubt if Mr. Adams would be the strongest man for the Presidency. He would carry the Eastern States but would not have the same strength in the West. We count upon carrying New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire anyhow, but we want to carry Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota. The candidates who would do this are Trumbull, Gratz Brown, and perhaps Governor Palmer. We have taken counsel with the leaders of the Democratic party East, West and South, and they all say: "Go ahead and nominate a ticket and we will support it." This Convention is not called in the interest of Pennsylvania, or any Eastern State, but of the Mississippi Valley, which shall have the recognition and influence which it deserves.

At a large meeting of the German Reunion and Reform Association last night letters were read from the thirty gentlemen who were elected at a previous meeting to represent the Association in the coming Cincinnati Convention. Among them was one from Hon. Fred. Hassaurack, in which he declares his unwillingness to be bound by the action of that Convention. He says: "If the Convention should nominate Judge Davis I should not consider myself bound to support him, because I do not think it proper that members of the highest judicial tribunal should allow themselves to be dragged into political contests. Public opinion has designated Charles Francis Adams as a fit candidate to unite the liberal forces of the country, and I adhere to his former affiliations. He should be nominated on a platform sufficiently clear to convince the public mind that the movement is not a personal fight against the head of the present administration, arising from individual grievances. I have heretofore acted with the Republican party, and am proud of what it has done. I am ready to admit at the same time that it has fulfilled its mission, and has shown its unwillingness to take any satisfactory position as to the questions of the tariff, political disabilities, Southern reform, and of Civil Service, however, disposed to go over to the Democratic party, which has not shown any better adaptation for the task which is to be accomplished. If the issue should be narrowed down to a regular Republican on one side and a regular party Democrat on the other, I should as a choice of evils support the Republican."

Quite a lively debate then ensued and a representative was finally elected in place of Mr. Hassaurack.

The Democracy Will Adopt Adams if Nominated at Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Some emotion was caused in political circles by a leading article in the *Sun* of the 23d, notifying the Liberal Republicans of that if they nominate Charles Francis Adams at Cincinnati, the Democratic party will adopt him. As the utterance of an individual newspaper perhaps this would not amount to much; but as the article is supposed to be the inspiration of the Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, it has a significance as a "straw," which at this conjuncture, "shows how the wind blows."

The *Evening Post* makes a similar call on the Free Traders to go to Cincinnati in force, "in order to counteract the machinations of certain interlopers, who, finding how popular the reformation of our pernicious tariff system has become, are now trying to suppress and smother the good impulse." This means mischief, and is supposed to have reference to certain gentlemen, who are in this city, from New England, *en route* to Cincinnati.

The Programme of the Democracy.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—A very remarkable editorial appeared in the Democratic organ here on Tuesday, on the Cincinnati Convention. It is understood to have been inspired at the conference of the leading Democrats recently held here. It repudiates the idea that the gathering at Cincinnati will make nominations which will be accepted by the Democrats, and significantly adds: "Two facts may be accepted as virtually accomplished, though they have yet to come to pass: First, that the National Democratic Convention will meet, as it has always done; and second, that it will present candidates regularly. By these modes only could a full vote be called out, and the discipline preserved which is just as essential to political as to military organizations. Will that convention will rest the responsibility of determining whether candidates within the organization shall be nominated or others can be accepted. If the idea is entertained that any nominations made at Cincinnati will be adopted by the national Democracy, it cannot be dismissed too soon, for it is doomed to certain and bitter disappointment."

Quigley's vinegar works at Crystal Lake, Illinois, were burned yesterday morning. Loss $5,000, no insurance.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1872.

SENATE.

The deficiency bill came up as unfinished business, and the Senate worked on it until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the British counter case. Adopted.

The House resumed consideration of the case of Dr. Howard; Mr. WOOD, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the resolution. He was for his country, right or wrong.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, another member of the committee, opposed the resolution, reminding the House of the grave importance of the subject. He regarded it as nothing short of impertinence for the House to declare what the foreign policy of the government should be. This resolution was virtually a declaration of war, for if the demand of the government for the unconditional release of Howard should be met by a peremptory refusal on the part of the Spanish government, it would have to be followed up by the strong arm of the government.

Mr. POLAND stated that in his judgment the pending resolution was utterly un-American, and utterly hostile and contrary to the whole doctrine that had been peculiar to this country as against the doctrines of monarchial countries. The consequence of this doctrine would be to say to the English and German Governments, that although their subjects choose to expatriate themselves and settle permanently in the United States, still they owed obligations to their original Governments. He denied that doctrine, and this country had denied it for half a century.

Mr. I. MYERS, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the resolution, and argued in support of the claim of Howard's citizenship. The subject of the resolution was to strengthen the hands of the administration. He replied to the legal arguments made on the other side of the question, and claimed that Howard had never lost the quality of American citizenship.

Mr. PACKARD, of Indiana, another member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said he had voted for the resolutions in Committee, but would not have done so had he supposed it would have been made, as it had been made to-day, a medium of attack on the administration. He claimed that the administration had been diligent in the matter, and had even stretched what it considered to be its duty.

Mr. BINGHAM offered an amendment to add to the resolution the words "unless it shall be made to appear in the investigation to the satisfaction of the executive department that said Howard had been held for and duly convicted of an offense committed by him within the jurisdiction of Spain, and has been prosecuted therefor under authority of law and according to the usual course of proceedings usual in like cases, and that the privileges secured to citizens of the United States by the seventh article of treaty with Spain of the 27th of October, 1795, were neither denied or disregarded on his trial."

Mr. BANKS moved to amend Mr. Bingham's amendment by substituting for it these words: "Unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of the President that from any cause said Howard has forfeited his right to protection by the Government, or taken oath of allegiance to the Government of Spain."

Mr. BINGHAM agreed to the modification of his amendment, claiming that both governments were bound by the treaty. He expressed his conviction, in reply to a question by Mr. Randall, that Howard was a citizen of the United States, and had not forfeited his rights by expatriation.

Mr. SHERHEES advocated the resolution, and declared that the foreign policy of this government was most contemptible, pusillanimous and cowardly. He almost felt degraded to think he was part and parcel of a government which allowed such a state of things. He inquired whether it was a fact that a member of the family of the Secretary of State had been the profitable and interested legal arrangement with the Spanish government.

Mr. BINGHAM made the point that Mr. Voorhees's last remark was not in order.

Mr. VOORHEES asked if it was? If not so, there is no necessity for a point of order.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the same charge had been made during the last Congress, and had been authoritively denied by the gentleman from New York [Wood.]

Mr. WOOD expressed the opinion that there was no truth in the statement.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, argued against the citizenship of Howard. He regarded the resolution as a vote of censure upon the administration.

Mr. RANDALL disclaimed any intention to reflect on the administration.

At five o'clock Mr. Banks suggested that the House adjourn and let a vote be taken to-morrow.

Mr. DAWES appealed to the House to dispose of the question this evening, and let the tariff come up to-morrow. He suggested that there might be an evening session for it.

Mr. BANKS said that members could not be got to attend evening sessions.

Mr. DAWES, amid much excitement and interruption, ridiculed the idea of this intermittent anxiety for the rights of American citizens, while members were not willing to attend an evening session and vote for or against the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL moved adjournment. Refused, 79 to 68.

Mr. BANKS called for the yeas and nays, and denounced the remarks of Mr. Dawes as an indecent attack.

The SPEAKER, by continuous knocking with his gavel, prevented Mr. Banks's remarks from being heard, as he had also done while there was an angry colloquy going on between Messrs. Dawes, Randall and Myers, and explained his noisy action by saying that he did not want such colloquies to be heard and reported.

The yeas and nays being taken, the vote resulted yeas 89, nays 64, therefore the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1872.

THE 'POSSUM POLICY.

In Jersey City last evening, a German car conductor named Kent made a desperate effort to shoot another conductor named Koch. The latter fell, feigning death, though unhurt. Kent then shot himself, inflicting mortal wounds. Family troubles were the cause.

The Book Committee of the Methodist Book Concern met to-day, but the report of the expert appointed a year ago to examine the affairs of the Concern was not ready. An extension of time was granted for its presentation.

A large number of witnesses have been examined in old revenue cases before Mr. Drew, Special United States Attorney, and it is reported that the next Grand Jury is to bring in a great many indictments.

The Stokes trial will be again postponed to-morrow.

The Hercules Life Insurance Company has been declared bankrupt, not having five dollars in the treasury.

John O'Connell, who, it is alleged, shot McNally, the Tammany inspector on Tuesday, has been arrested and held to await the result of McNally's injuries.

DESTITUTION AND DEATH.

The dead bodies of a woman and a newly-born child were found this morning in a house in Jersey City. With the two bodies was a child of the woman, seven years old. The woman died in childbirth, and the infant from neglect. There was no furniture in the room, and the destitution in the family is represented extreme destitution.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

On Saturday night a party of twelve or fifteen disguised men went to a house a few miles from Frankfort, occupied by colored people, who were employed on the farm of James Church, and demanded admittance. This being refused, they began beating at the doors, whereupon one of the inmates fired a pistol through the window and ran out of the back door, but was shot in the right arm and severely wounded. The other men in the house, seeing resistance useless, opened the door, when the mob rushed in and dragged him out and beat him in a brutal manner, and with threats of death ordered him to leave the country the next day. They picked up their things and went to Frankfort for safety.

Information received from the northwestern and southwestern counties of Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas is to the effect that the insect commonly known as the buffalo gnat has appeared in great quantities, and is causing the destruction of horses and mules on the plantations. Many hundreds of animals have died from their attacks within a few days. The greatest mortality yet reported is from Madison, Mississippi county, but this county and Rankin have suffered severely. Many planters are without a plow animal of any description, and the larger farmers are badly crippled because of their sudden losses, after preparations for a large large crop.

The Cook county, Illinois, Woman's Suffrage Association held its annual meeting yesterday, Mrs. E. G. Loomis being chosen President. It was voted to send delegates to the National Convention at Steinway Hall, New York, on May 9th, and to instruct them to take only such action as should respect the independence of the Association on all social questions.

Immense peat beds have been discovered in Los Angeles, on the Pacific coast.

Extensive deposits of plumbago and tin have been found near Bardnes, in Queensland. Shipments of tin ore to England have been commenced. The government of Queensland offers a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of diamonds. Several magnificent blocks of opals have been found, one of them the largest in the world.

The people of Arizona are "getting their blood up." Speaking of the marauding Mexicans, the *Miner* says: "The Mexican residents of this Territory can control the cold-blooded assasins of Sonora, or at least notify us of their presence, and unless they do so, a terrible retribution awaits them and the people of the State from which they come."

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Glance Backward—Brilliant Possibilities of the Near Future.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is estimated that we have now fully sixty thousand miles of railroad in practical operation in the United States, and the remarkable fact is stated, and cannot be denied, that nearly all of them are productive to their owners. At least the exceptions are rare where their earnings do not pay interest on their bonded indebtedness. Within the past ten years grave apprehensions were expressed by a goodly number of our conservative wise men, that the rapid augmentation and the immense amount of money being invested in railway construction and equipment would inevitably bring about financial embarrassments throughout the country, and a great upheaval of the monetary world. Still the Star of Empire wends its way; the great living republic goes onward, upward. With our common school system the march of improvement expands from center to circumference, from the Granite Hills of the Pilgrim Fathers, over hills and mountains, through canons and valleys, over the great plains and what were once regarded as deserts; the original red man slowly but surely receding from the approach of improvement and march of mind.

Thus we have progressed with rapid movement, from the great nursery of freemen on the Atlantic to the bullion-bound coast of the Pacific, and yet we have but barely commenced. When Mr. Whitney addressed a small audience in Pittsburgh about twenty-five years ago, endeavoring to demonstrate the necessity, feasibility and practicability of a railroad through the then sparsely settled States and Territories to the Pacific coast, he was regarded by the majority of his audience a fanatic. Yet the ideal enterprise of that master mind has been fully realized. We only wish he could have lived to see his fond wishes consummated. Already one is in successful operation, as it were, mid-land; another—we mean the Northern Pacific—is making rapid and substantial progress from the great chain of lakes to Puget Sound on the Pacific, the most wonderful sheet of water on the continent—as it were, an inland arm of the ocean, where the navies of the world could hide and shelter. There is a future and destiny to that great Sound which God has in store for the people of America. We can in an early future see cities and commerce of mighty proportions grow up with abundance of timber, coal, ores, stone and all the requisites for the comfort of man, with the finest climate on this continent. Why, is it any stretch of the imagination to predict that cities of large proportions are soon to grow up on the shores of Puget Sound and Washington Territory and Oregon, be rapidly populated by an enterprising and active people, who will, before many years elapse, be competing for the trade and the great cereal that has planted there the raw material and all the requisites for the energetic mechanic and artisan to develop and bring into the uses of mankind? Only let the floor be forcibly opened apparent and patent to all that as Japan and China adopt our modern civilization in the arts and sciences, we must give them a new impetus in an improved means of transportation, manufacture, &c.; consequently must furnish them largely with the various implements of machinery in agriculture, and other industries that have promoted our own civilization, wealth and power. We therefore consider the enterprising projectors of the Northern Pacific, as well as of the Union Pacific, benefactors of the human race, as they are not only opening up and developing our own territory and the British American possessions, but advancing the civilization of man in other hemispheres. We confidently believe with such men in the management and direction of the Northern Pacific Railroad as Messrs. Gregory Smith, of Vermont; Judge Rice, of Minnesota; William B. Ogden, of Illinois; Gen. George W. Cass, W. G. Moorhead and Samuel M. Felton, of Pennsylvania; Governor Wyman, of Minnesota; Hon. W. G. Fargo, of the State of New York, and the other equally strong men in its direction, with Mr. Jay Cooke, its very able financial agent, the largest and most gigantic railroad enterprise the world has yet seen will be rapidly and honestly constructed. The more we study it, the greater interest we have in it, and the more worthy the ambition and pride of the nation and the able men who have it in control.

PROGRESS.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Washington *Patriot*, the Democratic organ at the Capitol, referring to the Cincinnati convention, says: "Individual Democrats have, undoubtedly, in the discussion of this now engrossing subject, expressed their preferences among candidates, and doubtless maintained them with the vigor and energy which is fit to urge. These opinions have been sought by liberal Republicans from various parts of the country who intend going to Cincinnati for a purpose which will be developed in their action; *but that any combinations have been made, or are intended, to which Democrats were or expect to be parties, is utterly untrue in every shape and form.*" They stand the issue unconnected, and perfectly free to act after the liberals shall have marked out their course."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* of Wednesday says: "The gathering here is likely to be prodigiously large. Already the town is being made lively by strangers. The correspondents of many of the leading journals are already on the spot, and prominent politicians are dropping in to see us. Before the close of this week there will be a crowd, and next week a great multitude. There is no probability that either Trumbull or Brown will be the nominee. The ticket will likely be Adams and Brown."

STATE POLITICS.

MORROW B. LOWRY, of Erie, in an interview with the correspondent of a Democratic newspaper, said that he was "under marching orders from the soul of John Brown to go to the Cincinnati Convention," and much more of the same sort.

Says the Erie *Observer*: "There never was a greater mistake than to suppose that the Democratic party can come into power by adopting Radical principles. The Democratic masses have an undying attachment for the cardinal doctrines of their party, and care less for office than they do for the success of their favorite ideas. Every attempt to build up the Democratic party on a Radical platform will be a failure, for there are thousands of Democrats who will not vote under such circumstances, while the Radicals will remain as faithful to their party as ever."

The Lyconing *Standard*, Democratic organ, is hard on Philadelphia. It says that above all things the nominee at Reading for Auditor General should not be taken from that city. The *Standard* is evidently opposed to Sam. Josephs, whom the knowing ones of the party say has the inside track for the nomination. It adds: "The fact is that the people of the State generally have no confidence in Philadelphia politicians. The candidates put forward from there are named by a little knot of whole delegation to the Reading convention there are only two or three ordinarily respectable men the men they send to the Legislature, of both parties, are notoriously incompetent, corrupt and disreputable—and from there therefore deserves no special consideration in convention, and especially should it not have the candidate for Auditor General, because the public want of confidence in him will be sure to defeat him at the election." The *Standard* wants strong men nominated for Congressmen at large, and intimates that Hendrick Clymer and Edgar Cowan are not the men for the position. It wants "no snobby resolutions," and says if the convention fails to make fit nominations and a good platform, it were better it never had assembled.

The following Republican candidates are announced in Somerset county: For Senator, George G. Walker, Col. E. D. Youtzy, Col. John Weller: for Assembly, Hon. J. R. McMillen, D. Husband, Dr. S. S. Good, Joseph E. Mason.

Kittanning Republicans have announced their candidates for Borough offices to-morrow.

Silas M. Clark, Esq., of Indiana, who ran for Judge last fall on the Democratic ticket and was beaten by Hon. James A. Logan, is mentioned as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention.

The Indiana *Democrat* says: "Colonel Dan. S. Porter is a candidate for district delegate to the Constitutional Convention, subject to the Republican primary election. We hope that he will be nominated by acclamation, as he well deserves to be. The people cannot go amiss in selecting such men to revise our fundamental law."

Joseph B. Henderson, S. J. Marlin, John St. Clair and John J. Thompson are candidates for the Republican nomination for Prothonotary Jefferson county. James H. Maize is a candidate before the Democratic convention, as is also Thomas K. Hastings, of Pinxsutawney. For Sheriff, Messrs. John S. Barr, L. E. Bardett and F. Crisman are Republican candidates, and Henry Ernst, Agnew McClelland, John R. Pantall and John W. Winslow are Democratic candidates.

The Venango county Democratic Convention met in Franklin on Tuesday, and selected the following delegates to the State Convention: George R. Snowden, of Franklin; Representative Delegate, Captain William Hasson. The following Delegates were instructed for General A. B. McCalmont, of Franklin, for Governor.

Gen. John F. Hartranft is the third candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania selected from the county of Montgomery. In 1844, Francis R. Shunk, of that county, was nominated by the Democrats, and elected over Joseph Markle, Whig, by 4,282 majority, and in 1847 was re-elected over James Irvin, Whig, by 17,833 majority. In 1848 Governor Shunk died, and William F. Johnson, Whig, Speaker of the Senate, became Governor. In the fall of 1848 the Democratic candidate for Governor was again taken from Montgomery, in the person of Morris Longstreth, the Whig candidate being Gov. Wm. F. Johnston, who was elected over Mr. Longstreth by the small majority of 297 votes.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Effect of the Adams Letter.

Pomeroy-Caldwell Bribery Case.

Adjournment on the 1st of June.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1872.

The Pomeroy-Caldwell Bribery Case.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will not proceed with the Pomeroy-Caldwell case until the return of Senator Thurman, as the desire is to have the Committee full when the matter is considered. Senator Thurman was called home suddenly by a telegram announcing a severe accident to a son, rendering the amputation of an arm necessary.

Adams's Letter

To-day has caused much talk. The Democrats are using it to increase the opposition already manifested toward him. An administration paper says of it: "The dispatch giving the letter of Charles Francis Adams, which we print in another column, will prove a bombshell in the camp of the plotting liberals. Boldly yet diplomatically does Mr. Adams define his position, and if any grain of comfort is thrown to the discontented crowd, we fail to see it. We commend his letter to a perusal." The Democratic paper says: "It shows that Adams would accept a nomination, but would not be a trader for it, but that it must be the will of the people."

The Cincinnati Buildings.

Mr. Mullett will leave for Cincinnati to-morrow, to confer with the Commissioners on selecting a site for the public buildings. The Appropriations Committee of the House has decided that the cost of the buildings must not exceed two millions. The designs for the Chicago buildings have been completed, but have not been submitted to the Cabinet officers, who are to decide upon it. It is remarked at the architect's office as one of the finest ever produced there.

Texas Contested Election.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided unanimously against allowing Clarke, of Texas, additional time to take evidence. It was quite apparent that Clarke intended to defeat his competitor by allowing the time for taking evidence to expire, and this plan, the excuse that he dared not go into his district for the purpose, and then to get the House to extend the time, and so carry the case over till next session.

The Senate Caucus Committee

Will meet to-morrow. Senator Scott hopes to have five of the committee in favor of the free coffee and tea bill and disposing of it speedily, and such disposition of public business as will include the drawback adjustment, not later than the first of June will probably be recommended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1872.

THE NEW COMPTROLLER.

John Jay Knox, confirmed yesterday by the Senate, took the official oath to-day and entered on the duties of Comptroller of Currency at once.

BRITISH COUNTER CASE CALLED FOR.

The only documents in the possession of the Committee of Foreign Affiairs on the Alabama question are the United States case and counter case, and the British case. They have called for a copy of the British counter case.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably move eastward over the lake region, accompanied by brisk southerly winds from Lake Michigan eastward to Lake Ontario, shifting to brisk and high northwesterly over Lakes Michigan and Superior during the evening, and over Lake Huron and the lower lakes this morning. The winds will be increasing weather, with possibly rain, will prevail from the Ohio Valley to the lakes, extending over the Middle and New England States on Friday, generally but pleasant weather, with southerly winds, is probable for the Southern States. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit and Toledo.

Ministerial Meeting at Lima, O.—Presentation—Corner-Stone of a New M. E. Church Laid.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., April 25, 1872.

The Lima Ministerial Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session here two days, with a good attendance of ministers. At the close of a Sunday School meeting last night the ministers of the district made the Presiding Elder, S. L. Roberts, a present of a fine gold watch and chain. His labors close here this fall.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid here to-day at three o'clock P. M. The Rev. S. M. Reed, D. D., of the *Methodist Advocate*, Cincinnati, and other ministers, assisted by Elder Roberts, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Henderson and others. There was a large concourse of people in attendance. Dr. Reed delivered a very fine address on the occasion, and quite an addition was raised to the subscription. The church is to cost $37,000, and is designed to be one of the finest in North-western Ohio. Dr. Reed is now preaching to a large audience in the old church.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, April 25.—In the House to-day the Senate amendments to House bill to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, which passed the Senate yesterday, were disagreed to by a vote of yeas 81, nays 58, all the Republicans but two voting against concurrence and all the Democrats except five in favor. In the Senate a bill was introduced to provide for imprisonment in the Workhouse for not more than two years nor less than six months of any person becoming intoxicated so as to be disabled from pursuing his ordinary avocation or taking care of his family, or while intoxicated assaulting or abusing any other person.

PETROLEUM.

The Canadian Oil Fields.

A letter from Petrolia, Ont., reports that the Monroe territory has been thoroughly tested and some very valuable wells struck thereon, among which are two flowing wells, producing about one hundred barrels each per day. Besides these there are two other wells, producing one hundred barrels each per day. There are several others, all good, averaging from forty to fifty barrels each per day. It is astonishing, the success of this territory, as only a few dry holes have been struck. Just opposite is the Webster territory, on which during the last week or so a very strange occurrence happened. Several parties drilled a hole and struck a good ten-barrel well, which gradually increased to fifteen barrels. About ten days ago a loud report was heard—loud enough to make the engineer think that his boiler had exploded, but which proved to be the breaking of a vein of oil and gas into the well, which immediately commenced to flow through the conductor. It has since then, and is at present producing fully three hundred barrels of oil per day. At present the whole rage is in that direction, which is northwest of Petrolia, being on lots Nos. 9 and 10, in the twelfth concession of Enniskillen. The production is now about 14,000 barrels per week, the shipments being some 1,400 barrels per day of oil and its products. Both the refiners and producers have formed themselves into an association firmer than ever, and they now claim to have every producer and refiner in it, and therefore defy competition. Their profits, to divide annually, will exceed $800,000. There is a great opening here for another large export establishment, as we are positive that we can manufacture here cheaper. Business in all its various forms is brisk. The large still has again come to grief, having collapsed after three tons, after being newly bottomed, and now proposed to cut it down to a 1,000 barrel still. Almost all the available oil territories and nearly all the best wells are now part and parcel of English oil companies, the formation of which for the last year has been the rage. Crude, $1 20 per barrel; refined, 35c per gallon.

MATTERS ABOUT PETROLEUM CENTER.

The *Record* says: At present there are five new wells going down on the Gehring farm, between this place and Cherrytree. There is no doubt that a large extent of good territory exists in that neighborhood, and these wells will undoubtedly test the matter fully. Should they prove paying investments, Petroleum Center will be greatly benefited thereby. A large number of leases have been taken up, and the parties are only holding off until one or all the above wells are completed.

Mr. Edward Fox and R. P. Bradstreet, of Titusville, have secured a twenty-five acre lease of the Curry farm, on the Tar Run territory, and are about to sink a well. This farm joins the property of the Emery Bros., on which is located the thirty barrel well struck a week or two since.

We are informed on good authority that the new well between this place and Titusville, on the Tar Run territory, is yielding fully sixty barrels per day.

Old operators are of the opinion that the Tarr Run oil belt connects at this place, or some point in the immediate vicinity, with the jugular vein of the Cherrytree belt. In the other direction it connects with the Church Run territory, near Titusville. The new territory that will be opened out is nearly ten miles long, and how wide it will prove is not known as yet. The present spring and summer, we predict, will witness active developments "all along the line."

THE DEAD POLICEMAN.

Funeral of John Stack—Large Turnout of Policemen and Citizens—The Coroner's Inquest—Testimony—Three Parties Held for the Murder.

The murdered policeman, John Stack, was buried yesterday from his late residence on Third avenue above Cherry alley, shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon. The funeral procession was headed by a carriage containing Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor, and Hon. Jared M. Baush; next came the hearse containing the remains surrounded by the pall bearers; then came a squad of United States soldiers from the Allegheny arsenal followed by almost the entire police force of the city, the police committee and citizens, in carriages, bringing up the rear. The procession halted at the Cathedral, where the remains were carried up the middle aisle and placed in front of the altar. Nearly every seat in the building was occupied. The funeral services, peculiar to the Catholic Church, were conducted by the Rev. Father Byrne, who delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion, and warned all to prepare to meet their God. He spoke of the deceased as a good soldier, a good citizen, and a faithful member of the Catholic Church. The services concluded, the route of procession was again taken, and moved down Fifth avenue to Wood street, and thence by Liberty and Penn streets to Allegheny Cemetery, where the remains were finally deposited. The police then returned in a body to the new City Hall, where they were dismissed, after being complimented by the Mayor for their excellent behavior and appearance.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED.

Ever since it became a certainty that Stack had been murdered, the Mayor and his detectives, as well as Clerk Patterson, have been using every effort to obtain a clue to the guilty parties. That they had been successful was well known on the streets before noon yesterday, as people well informed when they were assured that the details of the terrible deed would be brought to light. The authorities were informed that a policeman had terminated in Henry Bender's saloon on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue. Thither a detective bent his steps yesterday morning, and questioned Bender about the matter, but he denied having any knowledge of it whatever. Later in the morning Sam Golden, the colored carriage driver, was brought to the Mayor's office and questioned about the matter. At first he was rather reticent, but subsequently told what he knew of the affair in the same words as given in his testimony before the Coroner's Jury. Golden was then arrested and another visit was made to Bender's saloon. This time Mrs. Bender was interviewed. She revealed the facts as told her by her husband, and implicating William Kocher, the son of a livery stable keeper on Carson and Twenty-Second streets, East Birmingham.

Chief Irwin, accompanied by detectives Scott, Messner and Wilmot, set out, at about eleven o'clock, to seek Kocher. They found him in bed in the room he occupied over the livery stable. They told him that he was wanted at the Mayor's office, and he said, "What for; on suspicion?" He made no objections to coming with the officers, and upon reaching the Mayor's office, either Mayor, or, and Hon. Jared M. Baush; next came the hearse containing the remains surrounded by the pall bearers; then came a squad of United States soldiers from the Allegheny arsenal followed by almost the entire police force of the city, the police committee and citizens, in carriages, bringing up the rear. The procession halted at the Cathedral, where the remains were carried up the middle aisle and placed in front of the altar. Nearly every seat in the building was occupied. The funeral services, peculiar to the Catholic Church, were conducted by the Rev. Father Byrne, who delivered an eloquent address appropriate to the occasion, and warned all to prepare to meet their God. He spoke of the deceased as a good soldier, a good citizen, and a faithful member of the Catholic Church. The services concluded, the route of procession was again taken, and moved down Fifth avenue to Wood street, and thence by Liberty and Penn streets to Allegheny Cemetery, where the remains were finally deposited. The police then returned in a body to the new City Hall, where they were dismissed, after being complimented by the Mayor for their excellent behavior and appearance.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.

CORRESPONDENTS and readers of the COMMERCIAL in the rural districts of this and other States will oblige us by forwarding for publication, from time to time, information as to the prospects of the crops, written clearly and concisely, and also of any new developments relating to manufactories, oil discoveries, or other matters of general commercial and industrial interest.

THE Pittsburgh *Post*, with charming simplicity, asks: "Will the COMMERCIAL support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they have hitherto been identified with the Republican party?" The answer is, the COMMERCIAL will support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. Now we ask the *Post*: Will you support the nominees of the Cincinnati convention if they have hitherto been identified with the Republican party?" To us this appears to be a timely and proper question, "and we hope it will be squarely answered."

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is scarcely respectful towards the Cincinnati Convention when he refers to it as "that crowd" which he "cannot consent to peddle with for power." He scarcely attempts to disguise his contempt for the affair, and evidently has not the slightest expectation concerning its action. Of late certain Democratic leaders have been active in his behalf, but in spite of everything his chances, even before his letter, were not the best. The letter may commend him to Democrats, but it is scarcely probable that it will improve him in the estimation of the "Liberals."

TWO AND two make four. AUGUST BELMONT, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, "passed through Cincinnati a day or two ago, on a hunting excursion," so the local papers say, to the prairies of Illinois. He remained some time, however, and put himself into communication with a number of persons more or less directly or indirectly connected with the Convention about to be held there. The Cincinnati journals state that he has gone a sniping. May be he has, but at this distance from the field his movements in the city where he halted look as though he had set a number of shrewd springes to catch foolish woodcocks by the way.

THE *Post* reproduces a statement made by a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, that ex-Governor CURTIN "gave, when that newspaper was founded, one thousand dollars voluntarily to the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, taking no stock for his money," and adds:

"Although Curtin has no stock to represent his investment, his particular friends have quite enough, we are assured, to swing the concern in his favor if he should receive the nomination at Cincinnati. What has the editor of that journal to say?"

Permit us to doubt that you have been "assured" any such thing. If you have, it is one of those assurances which is frequently preferred to the truth. Neither is the *Herald* statement true. Next!

THE recent decisive victory obtained by Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT of the Pennsylvania Central over MR. JOHN W. GARRETT of the Baltimore and Ohio, in the matter of running the trains of the former company into Washington, has been adverted to in these columns. It is now said that Mr. GARRETT has procured a charter from the Legislature of New Jersey for the construction of a short road by which, in connection with those already established or provided for, the Baltimore and Ohio will be enabled to run its trains directly into Jersey City, which will give two clear lines from New York to Washington, each independent of the other. Let the battle of the Titans go on; the warmer the competition waxes the more the people will be likely to be benefited.

CATACAZY'S banishment to Paris on $2,300 a year, under the restriction of silence, is confirmatory of the action of this government in sending him away as the Russian Ambassador, and of the estimate official and unofficial here of his character, public and private. The only inference is, that GORTSCHAKOFF becoming fully convinced of his entire worthlessness and the injury he had done his country in the eyes of the world, inflicts this penalty in self-vindication, and as a deserved punishment. The silence imposed is the worst part of the penalty—even worse than the small money allowance, which, considering the capabilities of Madam, and that it is in Paris they will live, is not perhaps so absolute in its consequences as it might at first seem.

A WASHINGTON DISPATCH informs us that General JAMES K. MOORHEAD "is being urged by some of the leading Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania as a candidate for Governor of that State." To this is added the further piece of intelligence, that "the Liberal Republicans will not move in this matter until it is positively known that such a nomination will be satisfactory to the Democrats and will secure their support." So much is known of General MOORHEAD'S views that nothing is hazarded in the assertion that he will not under any circumstances listen to such an arrangement. "Liberals" and Democrats may coalesce till doomsday, if they like, he will not be a party to any arrangements they make. General MOORHEAD has retired definitively from public life, and has little to do with politics in any respect.

ONE of Gov. PALMER'S objections to Gen. GRANT is that he "has appointed rebel soldiers to office—fat offices." Doubtless reference is intended to Gen. LONGSTREET, who when beaten gave up and came promptly into the support of the government. Now to punish Gen. GRANT for appointing Gen. LONGSTREET to an office, Gov. PALMER proposes to join hands with those who are rebels still, and to give the government into the hands of the SYMMES and JEL. BLAIR Democracy,—for this is what it all means. But Gen. PALMER'S real grievance dates back to the time of the Chicago fire, when Gen. SHERIDAN was made guardian of the city till civil law could be restored. Gov. PALMER is an able man, but extremely crotchety. No one can tell what he will do next—only that it will be something crotchety which his friends will have to excuse and explain if they can.

A GREAT meeting for a noble purpose is to be held in New York City to-night—the object being to raise funds for the erection of a monument to that grand soldier General GEORGE H. THOMAS. The gathering promises to be one of the largest and most impressive that ever assembled in that city. President GRANT, General SHERIDAN and hundreds of other officers from the highest to the lowest, who served with the great, modest, silent, heroic soldier during the rebellion, have written letters expressive of their admiration or his character and appreciation of the objects for which the meeting is to be held. Without disparagement to the living, the dead whom it is this designed to honor was the peer of the loftiest of them all. Faithful under all trials, steadfast in whatever stress, never hastening, never resting, never tiring—he went down to his grave the very embodiment of the highest type of patriotic duty, never having turned his back upon friend or foe. It is meet that such a man should be honored.

THE Cincinnati Convention will be a singular affair, in the fact that while a considerable number of persons will be in attendance, the constituency represented will be extremely small in number. After a great deal of drumming here and there, meetings of a dozen or twenty persons, generally of very little prominence, are held, whereupon all present proceed to enrol themselves as delegates. They represent nobody but themselves; nevertheless as many as can get there under the half-fare arrangement will be in the Cincinnati Convention. Up to the present time, it is safe to say, not as much influence has been enlisted in favor of this Anti-GRANT movement as backed the Anti-LINCOLN movement before his last nomination. While it is probable that a greater number of persons will attend the Cincinnati convention than met at Cleveland to protest against LINCOLN in the interest of CHASE, yet when the two are compared as to weight of influence among Republicans, it will be found that the anti-LINCOLN movement was the more threatening. And yet, what did it accomplish? It is to be said, however, that the anti-GRANT movement has the advantage of direct aid and comfort from the Democrats, which the anti-LINCOLN movement did not have—a fact which proves its essential Democratic character and intent.

SEVERAL months ago, in the course of some observations concerning the subject of prison reform, we stated that an International Prison Congress, in which the United States and the principal countries of Europe were to be represented, would be held in London during the coming summer. The date of the assembling of the Convention has been fixed for the third of July. The object of the meeting is to review the various systems at present in existence for the punishment of criminals and the repression and prevention of crime, and to consider what measures of revision and reform are called for by the advancing civilization and humanitarianism of the age. We advert to the matter for the sake of suggesting that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should be represented on the occasion. Delegates from a number of States will, it is understood, be present, some of them from Commonwealths far less important than our own in population, resources, and the various elements which enter into the complex sociology of the time. Our Western Penitentiary has, of late, been managed upon a system considerably in advance of the methods employed in some other States, and it would seem desirable that some one connected with it or familiar with its rules and their workings should be present at the conference in question. Much interesting and valuable information would undoubtedly be obtained—perhaps, also, some might be imparted.

A NUMBER of weeks ago, in making some reference to the revised Constitution of Switzerland, which is to be submitted to the people of the various cantons for ratification or rejection on the twelfth of the ensuing month, we said that its adoption would be a decided triumph of the principle of centralization as contradistinguished from the isolated freedom, so to speak, in which the several cantons of that Republic have heretofore dwelt; remarking, further, that as civilization advances, the autonomy of nations becomes a matter of much greater need and moment than the preservation of the special peculiarities of their constituent parts. A similar view is, we observe, entertained by a somewhat noted English writer in a late work entitled "Thoughts Upon Government." Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, the author, maintains that the opinion that as civilization advances there will be less and less need for government "is delusive and wrong;" holding, on the contrary, that the manifold complications which attend the forward movement of the race, carry with them a constantly increasing demand for the exercise of more and more centralized governmental power. Mr. HELPS reinforces his abstract argument with a number of concrete illustrations drawn from modern civilization; and, while advising that what is called a "paternal government" should not unreasonably interfere with the individual, or do anything which tends to dwarf his powers of action and of self-improvement, yet if, on the other hand, it neglects to do that which cannot be done by its children, he argues that it cripples the well-being and stunts the growth of the nation. Before the Cincinnati Convention proceeds to denounce the "centralizing tendency" of the administration, therefore, it is respectfully suggested that it pause long enough to consider whether in so doing it is not arraigning civilization itself. This being a progressive movement by progressive men, we barely suggest that they should not put themselves in antagonism with the latest progressive idea.

TO THE many letters which have been written by eminent men in various representative walks of life expressive of regret that our case against Great Britain should have been weakened by the introduction of claims for remote or contingent damages, another is now added by ELIHU BURRITT, whose distinguished and life-long endeavors to inaugurate between nations a better mode of arbitrament than that of the sword, entitle his views to the most respectful consideration. In common with JOHN BRIGHT and THOMAS HUGHES of England, and with Professor WOOLSEY, Judge LAWRENCE and other eminent jurists of this country, he holds that with Great Britain's expressions of regret all questions of the past should at once have lapsed, and believes that England will never consent to the entertainment of the question of consequential claims by the Geneva Arbitrators. Mr. BURRITT characterizes the introduction of these claims as "overreaching folly," and estimates that they are costing the two nations at least twenty millions of dollars weekly, in their effect upon trade, stocks and all those multitudinous sensitive interests that derive their life from permanent public confidence. The opinion everywhere seems to be gaining ground that it would have been far better and wiser if these claims had never been presented, and the letter of Mr. BURRITT will be likely to still further increase and strengthen this impression.

IT seems probable that the earnest remonstrances of the Republican press against the smothering of the charges which was likely to be made in the case of Senators POMEROY and CALDWELL, by the reference of the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, will have the effect of bringing about that thorough and impartial investigation of the subject which the gravity of the accusations and their relation to the public interests of the country demand. Steps have been taken for the preparation of an abstract of the testimony adduced before the Legislative committee of those Senators' State, which at the next meeting of the Senate committee will be laid before the members, supplemented by the personal evidence of impartial witnesses who are said to be cognizant of all the facts and circumstances attending the matter at issue. This is right. No man should be prejudged, whether United States Senator or private citizen; but neither should the doors be closed against any inquiry which there is a legitimate reason for prosecuting, no matter on what grounds or how high soever may be the position of the official alleged to be implicated. The Republican party does not fear the light, and if any member whom it has honored shall be proved to have acted in violation of law and justice, the more speedily and thoroughly he is made to stand unmasked the better for the party and for the country. The principle of the Republican party is to treat every man according to his deserts, nor should these Senators form any exception to the rule.

SOME of the heavy importing merchants and business men of the country are beginning to call upon Congress for a prompt decision of some kind with regard to the tariff in a manner so emphatic that that body can hardly help taking cognizance of it. We said, weeks ago, that the uncertainties of Congressional action with respect to our varied mercantile interests were inflicting untold losses upon the country. One of the most prominent business men of New York states that a prompt decision in regard to tea and coffee alone would have made the present Congress the most popular which the country had had for years, but that to such an extent has its do-nothing policy caused some of the most important interests of the country to suffer, that it is fast becoming a byword of indignation among practical men. If there had been a little less wrangling and cracking of the party whip, and a little more attention paid to the actual, every day concerns of trade, commerce and industry, the Forty-Second Congress would have been held in a great deal higher estimation on the part of the people than it is likely to be held now—unless it should improve the few remaining weeks of the session to far better advantage than it has done the past four or five months. But it is never too late to mend.

FOR several weeks past, until a few days ago, the oil paintings and water-color drawings, one hundred and fifty-three in number, contributed by European artists in aid of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, have been lying in the Custom House in New York. The pictures are valued at upwards of a hundred thousand dollars, but the duties on them amounted to a large sum, and no one seemed ready to take the risk of paying them and looking to a sale of the paintings for reimbursement of his expenditure. At last, however, a committee composed of twenty prominent New York citizens of taste and culture have taken direction in the matter. The pictures are now being catalogued, after which they will be placed on on exhibition and sale. It is highly creditable to the artists that, although painted under the inspiration of a sudden call and contributed for a charitable purpose, they should—as is said to be the case—bear no appearance of having been hurried in execution. Nearly every painting is reported to be a finished work, showing all the elaboration and care characteristic of European art. Many of them carry in their composition an expression of sympathy with the people for whose relief they were contributed, while others bear appropriate inscriptions.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* having stated, upon the purported authority of one of the members of Congress from South Carolina, who is also a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, that the delegation from South Carolina would not support President Grant in that Convention, the member publishes a card in which he declares that the correspondent had no authority for making any such statement; that no expressions which he had ever used could, even in the most distant manner, give color to any such declaration, and that he believes the statement of the correspondent to be equally incorrect with respect to every member of the delegation.

THE Senate Committee on Postoffices Friday reported in favor of the passage of the postal telegraph bill, with amendments, incorporating a company to contract with the Postmaster General to furnish postal service. The House Appropriations Committee will to-day and to-morrow have up for consideration General Palmer's bill relating to the same subject. The committee will hear arguments for and against the bill during those days.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* puts the following conundrum:

"Are the people fools or are they not? That is the question. Are they slaves or are they not? That is the question.

Very likely they are in Kentucky; which is the reason the *Courier-Journal* is so popular there.

THE latest accession to the ranks of the disaffected is an Illinois politician named Grass. He says he is going to the Cincinnati Convention, sure. It's all right. There is nothing like reciprocal courtesy. The Convention itself is assuredly going to grass.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Incomprehensible as it may seem, the appeal of the Tichborne "claimant" for money with which to defend himself from the charge of perjury has already brought him nearly $1,000. This amount has been subscribed chiefly in small sums, and is in great part the gift of workmen, cab-drivers and others of the poor.

The latest theory concerning the frequent fires which occur in pine forests in summer, is that they are caused by the action of the sun's rays, concentrated by the globules of rosin which exude from the trees. These act as burning lenses, and start the conflagration, which, of course, spreads rapidly among the inflammable material.

Here is something that is needed in all cities, and he who should supply the want for Pittsburgh would probably find solid advantage in it. New Haven has opened a ladies' reading room, and she proposes to add such arrangements that ladies out shopping may find it a convenient place of resort and rest, at which they can leave for safe keeping their packages, "big box, little box, bandbox and bundle," and procure a simple lunch.

For the first time in history, May 1st, moving day, is likely to become an element to be considered in the political affairs of New York City. The date fixed in the new charter for the municipal election would disfranchise all who change districts in their May-day change of residence.

One of the Japanese Commissioners is examining the Boston schools with the purpose of reporting thereon to his own government. He has visited the chief educational institutes of the city, and exhibits a marked interest and appreciation of the excellent system in operation.

The often-mooted question whether the great lakes have tidal movements will probably be settled this summer, a series of observations being about to be instituted under the direction of the United States Coast Survey, to ascertain the cause of the regular rise and fall of the waters of Lake Superior, which have for some time past attracted the attention of the curious.

Let us take the proper precautionary measures accordingly. The London *Lancet* thinks that during the coming spring or early in the summer, cholera will reappear in Western Europe.

An authentic autograph record of the discovery of Australia by a Portuguese commander named Godinho, in 1601, at least three years before that country was visited by Dutch navigators, has been found in a library in Belgium.

A writer in a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, after an elaborate consideration of the more prominent and recent works relating to the primitive condition of man, comes to the conclusion that too little is known on the subject to admit of any satisfactory generalization as to the origin of the race. He argues, however, that there is no evidence to show that the barbarian of early times was more nearly related to the lower animals than is the man of the present day, and is disposed to look upon the lower savages as degenerate rather than undeveloped races.

Some misunderstanding exists concerning the recent amendment to the United States homestead law. The general opinion that an agent can hold a land claim for a soldier or sailor until the title is perfected, is incorrect. The agent can only hold the land for six months, and at the expiration of that time the soldier or sailor must enter upon personal possession, and there remain for the full period of one year, in order to secure a title. The same rule applies to the widows of those who died in the service, or from wounds or disease contracted therein; but their orphan children can have a guardian appointed, who can hold the land for them until they become of age. The usual entry fee and commission of thirty-two dollars for one hundred and sixty acres of land must be paid before any entry can be made.

The interminable question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister is again agitating the people of England. Queen Victoria, having legalized the practice in Australia, is now in the pretty predicament that if she ever has an English Premier and an Australian Premier who marry their deceased wife's sister, the English wife will be considered by her Lord Chamberlain as unfit to attend court, while the Australian wife might be the Queen's most virtuous Mistress of the Robes.

The Maine lumbermen predict that five years hence, at the present rate of destruction, the forests of that State will be wholly cleared of timber. The lumber crop this year is estimated at 700,000,000 feet. Of this amount the Penobscot lumbermen cut 225,000,000 and the Kennebec men over 100,000,000.

At the close of one of Mrs. Swisshelm's orations, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every one present, the serious-minded chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary rose. Some one hinted to Mrs. Swisshelm his calling and position, when Mrs. Swisshelm inquired if he had any women in the penitentiary. "Yes," responded the chaplain, "we have twelve, and they make more trouble than the whole nine hundred men."

PERSONAL.

The President, it is announced, will not go to Long Branch this year. He purposes spending the warm weather at Mr. Lincoln's favorite retreat, the Soldiers' Home, near the capital.

Professor Tyndall, the brilliant English scientific lecturer, has definitely fixed, it is said, upon a lecturing trip through the United States, during the year.

Private letters received from Minister Curtin, dated Nice, the 8th instant, state that after meeting Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant at Constantinople on the 15th, he would proceed with them via Odessa, Crimea, and Tiflis to Caucasus, thence by a route not then determined on to Astrachan, thence up the Volga to Nishnil Novogorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburg, reaching the latter city about May 25. The letter states that the most cordial reception and distinguished treatment await the General and Lieut. Grant in Russia. Mr. Curtin will probably leave for home soon after the 15th of May.

Apropos of the personal gossip floating through the press concerning the equestrian habits of Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister to Germany, it is said that, notwithstanding his venerable years, next to his fondness for horseflesh is his *penchant* for harmless flirtation. A good story is told of his weakness on this subject. He was promenading one evening on the verandah of the Ocean House at Newport with a gay New York belle, not yet out of her teens. In course of conversation she addressed her companion as "Mr. Bancroft." "Now really, my dear Miss C——," said the ancient beau, "you must not call me that—*call me George*." A few moments afterward they returned to the drawing-room and mingled with the throng, when, to the amazement and horror of our ambassador, the mischievous girl exclaimed, loud enough for the whole company to hear, "George, I have dropped my glove—please go and look for it." Bancroft went, but did not return.

Colonel D. D. Morrison, of Illinois, has just forwarded to Jefferson Davis the original commission of the latter as colonel in the United States army, signed by Andrew Jackson, President, and Lewis Cass, Secretary of State. The document came into the possession of Mr. Davis's troops after the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and was returned to Davis, accompanied by a friendly letter from Colonel Morrison, his old companion in the Mexican war.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Press* contributes the following fresh story about bluff old Ben Wade: When Mr. Wade was delivering his famous speech on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his colleague, a man of respectable ability, but a great Democrat, and no match for Mr. Wade, rose in his place and put to the Radical Senator a taunting question relative to his belief in the common brotherhood of mankind. "I have," said Wade, "always believed heretofore in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal; but of late it appears that some men are born slaves, and I regret they are not black, so all the world might know them." As he said this he pointed to Pugh, and stood looking at him for several moments with a scowl and expression of countenance that was perfectly ferocious, while it conveyed the utmost contempt for his dough-faced colleague.

In the same speech Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, interrupted him just as Wade said: "I know very well, sir, with what a yell of triumph the passage of this bill will be hailed both in the South and in pandemonium." Mr. Brown—"Do you know what is going on there?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Wade—"I do not pretend to know precisely what is on foot there, but I think it is pretty evident that there is a very free communication between that country and this body; and, unless I am greatly mistaken, I see the dwarfish medium by which that communication is kept up." [Great laughter, and a voice on the Southern side, "I guess he's got you, Brown."]

The members of the Japanese embassy, although probably unacquainted with the writings of Burns, appear determined to see themselves as others see them. The embassy has preserved, in a huge scrap-book, every obtainable item published in regard to its members.

Jefferson Davis is said to be engaged in writing a "vindication" of his administration as President of the rebel Confederacy. It is certainly the only way in which it is possible for him to "vindicate" himself. Whether it would not have been better had he been brought to book in another fashion is perhaps an open question.

The *Eco d'Italia* calls attention to the fact that in the cemetery of Staglieno, near Genoa, where Mazzini has been buried, there lie the mortal remains of Felice Foresti, the ex-victim of Spielburg. In their lives the two patriots had been warm friends for about a quarter of a century. Mazzini lived in exile in London and Foresti in exile in New York.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

A Novel Punishment Suggested.

The murder of the Governor General of India has led the Delhi *Gazette* to propose a new method of punishing crimes of that description perpetrated by natives upon Europeans. The *Gazette* proposes that such a criminal, when convicted, shall be branded on the forehead with the letter M; that in this condition he shall be transported to England for twenty-one years, sent round the cape confined in a cage, whipped once a month, on the same day of the month, and at the hour of the day on which he committed the murder, exhibited with the wild beasts of the Tower of London during his transportation, then, if he survive, put to death by decapitation, his body given for dissection, and burned, if the felon be a Mussulman, and buried if a Hindoo.

This refinement of cruelty is suggested in order to strike the natives with terror. It is of a piece with much of the policy adopted by Great Britain in India. The editor of the *Gazette* forgets that there are no "wild beasts in the Tower of London," and that there will not be, until he comes over and takes his place. He does not reflect either upon the probable feeling of the British public at the sight of a prisoner mutilated and lashed as his "awful warning" of a Hindoo would be. The English can stand a good deal, but this would be "too many" for them.

Death of Potter Christ.

[From the Omaha Bee, April 12.]

Probably one of the most eccentric men of the times was he who called himself Potter Christ, and who died at Council Bluffs near midnight last Tuesday. His life has been one of self-abnegation and a firm belief in the main principle as taught by the Mormon Elders. He claimed to be a prophet, especially set apart by God to enlighten the present generation on what was to come, but became a monomaniac on the subject, and has for years been the butt of ridicule from those in whose midst he has lived. Originally he possessed a fine brain, but it became diseased, and latterly he has been considered no better than a lunatic. His belief is about half spiritualistic and about half Mormonistic, and while trying to reconcile the two he degenerated into a disciple of the old mythological teachers of the dark ages and sought to inculcate their doctrines into the minds of his followers. He claimed to have visions in which God directed him what to do, and occasionally related conversations he had had with the spirits of St. John and other Biblical notorieties, and seemed to believe that he was God's messenger to expound the true faith to the present people. Though possessing a mind capable of better things, he remained all his life on the bridge between mythology and an enlightened Christianity, never seeking to learn the whole truth, but seemingly satisfied with the numneries of the ancients. He had an idea that he was immortal, and when the last change came he would ascend to heaven as did Elijah, leaving the mantle of his prophesy to fall upon some one of those who believed in his peculiar doctrine. On his death-bed he acknowledged the fallacy of his belief in this respect, though holding firmly to the tenets of his faith. He died at seventy years of age, of gangrene senilis, and was buried with great pomp yesterday. He leaves a family in Utah, from whom he has been separated for years.

As usual, from half to a third of a crop of peaches is predicted in Delaware.

Atmospheric Diseases.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aeria virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilous habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, bilousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years experience that the article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its enormous and ever increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

54 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of Dealers who visit the city this week to their

COMPLETE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

RECEIVED DAILY.

NEW GOODS

TRIMMINGS, &C.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now offering a Large and Complete Assortment of

Fine Millinery AND STRAW GOODS.

Straw Hats and Bonnets,

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.

Fine French Flowers,
Ostrich Tips, Pon Pons,
Feathers, Ornaments, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Full line of Taffeta and Gros Grain RONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all the new tints.

Plain and Fancy Colored SASH RIBBONS.

The BLACK (All Silk) GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBON, at $1 00 per yard.

CORDED SATINS, SILKS and TURQUOISE in all colors.

Also, CRIMPED SATIN, entirely new, just received.

HEAVY CRIMP CRAPES.

WHITE AND BLACK SILK NETT, with Black and White Spot.

A complete assortment of Collier de Grace and the new Nilsons, and all the Latest Styles of NECK RUFFLING.

New Goods Arriving Every Day!

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

F. H. EATON'S TRIMMING STORE,

17 Fifth Avenue.

New Goods Just Opened.

Summer Suits,
Parasols,
Fine Lace Goods,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Ribbons,
White Pique,
Satin Stripes,
Cheviot Dress Goods,
Embroideries,
Swiss Plaiting,
Cotton Trimming,
Corsets and Bustles,

And Full Lines of Spring Underwear and Hosiery.

Just Received,

NEW STOCK

HATS AND CAPS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH,

AT

PALMER'S,

No. 149 and 151 Wood Street.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

193 LIBERTY ST.,

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Marbleized Mantels,

Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.

HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.

COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.

CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.

STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.

JAMES OLD.

DRY GOODS.

TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE!

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Silks,
Shawls,
Dress Goods,
Mens' Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Housekeeping Goods,
Prints,
Sheetings,
Shirtings,
Notions, &c.,

Embracing Goods specially adapted to the wants of Country Merchants.

The demands of our large Retail Trade necessitates the keeping in Stock at all seasons a greater variety of Goods than can be found in any exclusively Jobbing House.

Possessing the same sources of information peculiar to the largest Eastern Houses, and buying at first hands, we are prepared to offer full lines of Goods at the

Very Lowest Eastern Cash Prices,

And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.

We will show our Goods to any who desire to be posted in prices.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOHN AUDAY.....J. F. J. ALLISON

AUDAY & ALLISON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND Notions,

No. 43 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF GOODS WILL BE KEPT ON HAND THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

NEW YORK.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

CAUTION.

The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit those valuable medicines.

In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new Trade Mark, consisting of an Egyptian Circle, with the letter H in the center. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have the Trade Mark on it; none are genuine without it.

N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors,
78 Maiden Lane, New York.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHAR COAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Hauling and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Stays' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

MORE THAN 800 DIFFERENT STYLES

LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

Hydraulic Rams, &c.

Send for Circular and Prices.

RUMSEY & CO.,
SENECA FALLS, N. Y., U. S. A.

BALTIMORE.

CIDER

"New York State Reserve."
(Trade Mark.)

VINEGAR.

GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND

Commission Merchants

For the sale of Domestic and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Bread and Country Produce.

Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.

Consignments Solicited.

LEATHER.

E. LARRABEE & SONS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Leather and Shoe Findings,

NO. 20 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

WM. H. ROGERS.....JOS. O. DUNLOP.

WM. H. ROGERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

SEGARS AND DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

Also, Manufacturers of SODA and MINERAL WATERS
28 SECOND ST., Opposite Postoffice,
BALTIMORE, Md.

RENNERT HOUSE,

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

Fayette Street, near Monument Square,

BALTIMORE.

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Prices, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above.

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

IS OFFERING

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW SPRING

Millinery Goods,

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

In all the Latest Styles and New Spring Shades.

COTTON PARASOLS,
COTTON SUN UMBRELLAS,
SILK PARASOLS,
SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,

A Large Stock, Plain and Fancy, New Styles.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
LACE COLLARS,
COLLARETTE RUFFLINGS.

Ladies' and Gent's Neck Ties,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Ladies' and Gent's Hosiery and Gloves,
Hair Switches, Chignons, Corsets, &c.

A Large Stock, New Styles and Fabrics in

Ladies' Suits,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

Nos. 165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING, 1872.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

AND

NOTIONS,

OFFER BEST STOCK IN THE CITY

AT

LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,

AT THEIR NEW STORE,

239 and 241 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Haines & Sheibler,

SUCCESSORS TO

CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,

94 Wood Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS

FOR DRAPERIES AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT

WALRAVEN'S,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

BAILEY & CO

Chestnut and 12th Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,

Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer

Fine Watches,

At very moderate prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Goods sent by Express on approval. Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.

Watches.

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

513 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES HANGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER, Price $4 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net

IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies.
Muck Bars, Scrap, Iron and Steel, Pigs, Blooms.
American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

CHAS. W. MATTHEWS,

133 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

(Late RALSTON & MATTHEWS, 133 Walnut.)

B.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to-day.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other towns in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.
DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REX,
G. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

Transacts a General Banking Business,

BUY AND SELL

Government Securities, GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Jos. H. McVay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

LOCAL SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOUGH & CO.,

LONDON.

Letters of Credit for Travelers Issued, available throughout Europe.

Passports obtained.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 25, 1872.

The recent successful manipulation of the New York money market by the bear clique has attracted attention to a condition of our currency to which we have frequently alluded, and which is the greatest defect in our present system—the want of elasticity. At present the amount of currency in the country is a fixed quantity, and cannot accommodate itself to the wants of the business community. During the summer season, when trade is dull and balances are lying idle in bank, the supply becomes so great that the rate of interest runs down as low as 2 per cent. a year, while, on the other hand, when trade is active, and merchants are using all their funds, the supply is not equal to the wants of the mercantile community, and rates of interest run up to exorbitant figures. One remedy is proposed, which, however, would be a remedy only for the New York market, and that is for the Treasurer to loan the surplus funds of the government on pledge of United States bonds as collateral, at such a figure as would be safe for the Department and at such a rate of interest as legitimate business could afford to pay. This would be a complete check on all locking up operations, and would be of great advantage during a period of stringency arising from the legitimate needs of trade.

The best and most proper remedy is to compel the banks to redeem their notes in a more effective manner than now. If this were done, the volume of currency would expand and contract with the augmenting or diminishing demands for it.

It is to be hoped that Congress, before its adjournment, will take into consideration this much needed reform in our National Bank currency.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅝	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	115	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s	112⅝	113⅛	113⅜
New 5s	112½	112½	112½
Gold	116¼	116¼	116¼
Currency 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	113⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115⅛
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Sixes	116½

—Washington telegrams report the reopening of the claims of the Government against the Pacific Railroads in regard to the interest which the Government is paying on the currency sixes issued by the Government to assist in the construction of these roads. It seems that the battle is to be fought over whether or not the Companies shall reimburse the Government for the sums already advanced, or whether they shall wait until the bonds mature, when the Companies would owe the nation more than the entire amount for which they are capitalized.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
April 25, 1872.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	
Canton	57	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
West. Union Tel.	74	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
Quicksilver	42¾			42¾		
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	58					
Wells, Fargo & Co	58					
American Express	58¼					
United States Ex	58					
New York Central	97¾					
N. Y. Central scrip	97¾					
Erie	20¾					
Hudson River	108					
Michigan Southern	93¾					
Illinois Central	133					
Cleveland & Pitts	96					
Chicago & North'w	84¾					
Chicago & Rock I	117¾					118
Rock Island	99					
St. Paul	40¾					
do. preferred	63¾					
Fort Wayne	97¾					
do. preferred	97¾					
Ohio and Miss'pi	29¾					
Terre Haute	24					
do. preferred	50					
Toledo & Wabash	27¾					
Pittsburg	97¾					
Union	92¾					
Wabash	41¾					
Harlem	125					126
New Jersey	120					
Union Pacific	39¾	40	40¼	40¼	40¼	
	11	12	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Tennessee State bonds	69	69	69	69	69	
Do. new	68	68	68	68	68	
South Carolina, July	34	35				
South Carolina, April	34	35				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	61¾
Phila. and Erie	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	27¾
Lehigh Valley	40¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	44
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Camden and Amboy	125¾
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Reading	59¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 24.—The market remains quiet. There is more inquiry from manufacturers for fine wool that is in good condition, and for this small lots are sold, but the entire quantities are not generally attracting more attention, and some small lots that have been sold indicate a firm feeling, but the reduced stock prevents any extensive transactions. Pulled wools are lower; the stock is comparatively small, but the trade has been so light for some time past that holders reduced their rates, which has led to more business. Foreign wools are quiet; the advices from the London sale continue to be quite favorable, which gives strength to the market, but buyers still refuse to purchase beyond present wants. Recent advices from California represent a firm feeling there, but do not mention any amount of business. The sales are 15,000 lbs X X Ohio at 50@51c; 140 bales super pulled Texas at 39c; 10,000 lbs do wools; 140 bales extra pulled do 38c; 3,000 lbs hooted 48c; 1,000 lbs Texas fine at sales fall clip California burry at 25@30c; 6 bales Canadian 60c; 1,000 lbs Montana 41c; 9 bales Cape of Good Hope 50c; 50 bales do, on private terms; 2 bales Mediterranean 60@65c.—*Price Current.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the run of cattle was light and with favorable reports from eastern markets, trade was active and stock selling at higher prices than had ruled the week before. On Thursday the run was again light, and the market ruled steady and cattle sold readily, the market closing in the evening firm. On Friday and Saturday the receipts were light, but as most of the dealers had left for home on Friday, not many cattle changed hands, and some of them were driven over to Allegheny for retail. This week the market opened up on Tuesday with a light supply on sale, which in point of quality were rather inferior. Trade ruled fair, holders asking about last week's prices. To-day the receipts are light, and the number of buyers here fully as large as usual. The market opened up firm, although sales were not made so quickly as they should have been considering the light supply. The reason for the market not ruling brisker is that buyers lost some money last week, and are wanting to purchase at lower figures, but with no heavy run of cattle offering sellers are firm in their demands and are getting about last week's prices. At this writing it looks as if the receipts of cattle during the balance of the week would be light, at least of those intendeded for sale here. Following are the current rates: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $7 00 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,300 to 1,300 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $5 50 to $6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5 00; stock steers, $4 75 to $5 00; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 50.

Stockers.

The amount of stock cattle offering on the market this week is light. There is a fair inquiry for them at low prices, and if it was possible to get them here to sell from as far off as Chicago it would be profitable, but reports from Chicago last week represent the trade there active, with stockers selling about as fast as they come in at prices running from $4 25 to $4 50, hence it will be seen that they cannot be brought here at the present time, as buyers here do not want to go over $5 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day have been rather light, but still sufficient to meet the demand. There seems to be no activity in this branch of the trade, and the market rules dull and slow. Prices have not changed any since our last report, and may be quoted at about $5 for the very best. For a time not many hogs will be wanted, and it looks as if the business would rule dull. The following are the rates at which the different grades are selling: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; prime Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 90; Yorkers $4 50 to $4 55.

Sheep.

At the time of writing our last report, we said the market, with very light receipts, was excited and prices running high; we also remarked that from the look of matters we thought prices would run on good the balance of the week. That our opinion was a correct one, the prices realized this week proves. Sheep have not declined any but on the contrary have got better and are selling this week higher than at any time for some years. The receipts though light are heavier than last week, and more clipped sheep offering. The demand continues good, but as heavy receipts of clipped sheep are expected on sale next week, prices already talking lower. We think that the highest point has been reached and that next week will witness a decline. For a time the run of sheep will be heavy: there is a good many in the country which were held for the clip, and they will come on the market now, and with a heavy supply here it is impossible for prices to remain where they are at present. Quite a number of sales have been made this week as high as 5½c, as will be seen by reference to sales below. We do not think that the prices will be realized the coming week, and farmers and shippers, who come expecting such figures, will undoubtedly be disappointed. Following are the rates ruling here to-day: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell at $10 00 @100 lbs; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $9 50 to $9 75; decent to fair, 80 to 85 lbs, $8 50 to $9 00; common, $7 50 to $8 00.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
15	16,320	5½@5¾	4	4,170	3½@5c
9	9,240	5@5½	3	3,150	5½c
	1,130	5			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

63	84,670	6 75	4	5,820	7 30
1	1,370	6 50	1	1,340	6 00
1	1,040	6 50	1	1,150	6 00
1	1,230	6 50	1	1,190	6 00
15	20,250	6 50@7	12	11,950	6 00
1	1,040	6 50	1	1,040	6 00
1	1,040	6 50	1	1,000	6 00
1	1,230	6 50	1	1,190	6 00
17	18,500	6 15@6	17	17,730	6 25
1	1,320	6 00			

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

1	1,160	6 25@6	14	14,850	6 00
3	19,230	6 25@6	15	21,020	6 70
35	45,560	6 50 @ 6 75	1	1,000	6 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

17	17,100	5 62½	8	8,530	6 00
1	1,060	6 00	1	1,040	6 00
17	21,720	6 62½	16	18,980	6 62
17	21,430	6 62½	17	18,980	6 62
2	2,080	5 87½	8	8,960	6 75
	7,980	5 87½	16	18,970	6 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

14	18,920	6 50	2	2,500	6 50
4	4,390	6 60	2	2,260	6 45
1	1,020	6 62½	3	3,040	6 50
2	2,020	6 62½	2	2,260	6 00
1	1,135	6 62½	2	2,040	6 75
1	1,280	5 75	1	1,120	5 35
1	1,040	5 50	1	1,040	5 37
4	4,320	5 40	1	1,160	5 40
2	2,040	6 40	2	2,040	6 00
3	3,060	6 40	1	920	4 10
17	19,520	6 75	4	4,320	3 00
16	19,240	5 87½			

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
87	14,100	$4 60	68	12,280	$4 50
72	12,960	4 95	84	21,620	4 90
64	11,720	4 60	5	870	4 50

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

26	6,180	4 45	17	3,470	4 62
16	3,040	4 80	21	4,310	4 61
19	3,100	4 50	41	8,030	4 40
19	3,110	4 50	41	8,030	4 40
24	4,140	4 62½	26	6,640	4 85
28	5,040	4 75	26	6,750	4 85
23	22,420	4 75	100	22,740	4 70
100	22,160	4 90	100	22,740	4 60
104	24,420	4 90	110	19,020	4 60
114	23,740	4 90	100	19,020	4 60
100	19,220	4 90	100	19,860	4 50
	19,220	4 90			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

30	5,250	4 50	41	8,960	4 45
20	22,750	4 85	94	8,310	4 90
20	3,880	4 50	34	16,080	4 90
20	3,900	4 50	34	16,080	4 90
20	22,710	4 85	82 stiller	18,970	4 60
100	22,710	4 85	100	11,550	4 90
114	15,380	4 85	175	44 600	4 85
100	22,990	4 85	100	22,740	4 85
112	22,020	4 80	137	24,340	4 70
100	18,180	4 90	5	1,750	4 50
100	22,690	4 90	188	22,940	4 65
7	2,130	4 95	1	1,020	4 50
2	800	5 00	115	26,210	4 45
53	10,950	4 90	1	6,520	4 50

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

61	14,110	4 80	200	37,100	4 40
14	2,710	4 50	20	4,210	4 50
72	15,140	4 80	118	23,000	4 47
60	14,060	4 80	105	18,840	4 60
23	4,950	4 50	38	9,080	4 60
100	12,140	4 85	38	22,220	4 85
3	920	4 80	65	11,450	4 60
36	7,760	4 60	67	15,960	4 65
15	3,740	4 50	49	11,530	4 57
74	18,410	4 50	28	7,260	4 50

HEDGES, HUFF & CO SOLD

115	23,580	4 50	84	14,870	4 60
41	9,250	4 62½	10	2,050	4 25
26	6,050	5 00	40	7,170	4 60
26	6,050	5 00	40	7,170	4 45
61	11,740	4 60	63	16,420	4 45

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT

98	20,150	4 70	122	12,470	4 65
98	19,090	4 65	122	21,450	4 70
104	22,110	4 80	122	22,230	4 60
84	12,280	4 55	47	11,520	4 80
140	29,860	4 55	66	14,770	4 60
93	19,720	4 65	46		
114	23,740	4 80	45	10,650	4 85
100	19,140	4 80	42	9,700	4 80
100	20,740	4 80	112	26,000	4 80
100	21,540	4 70	111	25,000	4 80
100	12,560	4 70	111	12,300	4 75
54	10,350	5 10	12	1,280	5 00
98	21,060	4 90			

J. E. REINHALER BOUGHT.

92	22,150	4 95	72	17,650	5 00
92	22,960	5 00	92	23,150	5 05
98	24,470	5 00	88	22,020	5 15
96	16,710	5 00	112	28,440	5 00
100	20,740	5 00	112	28,440	5 00
92	22,310	5 10	91	23,020	5 00
90	21,250	5 00	74	18,530	5 00
92	22,640	5 00	74	18,530	5 00
92	14,110	4 80	67	14,650	4 80
29	5,420	4 80	60	15,260	4 80
92	22,740	4 80	97	22,520	4 80
92	44,310	4 95	22	5,010	5 00
92	22,740	4 90	92	21,300	5 00
92	21,270	4 90	40	10,150	4 90
92	22,740	4 90	74	18,410	5 00
92	11,230	4 87	66	17,890	5 00

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
110	9,900	5 cts	80	7,200	5½c
110	9,900	shorn 6	70	6,160	5 00
110	7,920	5½	80	7,040	5 00
110	14,290		80	15,520	6 00
110	14,300		80	15,520	6 00
224	20,540	shorn 7	90	16,940	7 75
224	20,250	shorn 6	90	16,940	7 75
224	20,380	shorn 6	80	14,720	6 00
224	20,380	6	80	14,720	shorn 6 00
224	20,200	shorn 7	60	11,520	6 00
224	20,200	6	60	11,520	shorn 6 00
74	6,550	5	60	11,520	6 00
150	18,000	shorn 7	60	11,520	6 00
50	4,610	5	80	7,200	5 00
110	20,350	shorn 7			

SMITH, WATSON & CO., SOLD

165	14,990	5 50	142	14,510	5 60
148	15,310	5 70	152	12,300	5 00
73	7,450	5 60	152	7,420	5 00
147	14,580	5 20	150	14,550	5 00
148	12,460	5 70			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

300 clipped	20,700	7 50	310	31,560	wool 5 85
186 clipped	16,410	5 50	150	15,120	wool 5 85
186 clipped	17,310	5 75	150	15,300	wool 5 85
186 clipped	17,310	5 75	150	15,300	wool 5 85
127	9,420	5 90	150	12,750	wool 5 85
148	14,580	5 20	150	14,550	5 00
127	12,460	5 70			

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

300 clipped	20,700	7 50	310	31,560	wool 5 85
186 clipped	16,410	5 50	150	15,120	wool 5 85
186 clipped	17,310	5 75	150	15,300	wool 5 85
186 clipped	17,310	5 75	150	15,300	wool 5 85
127	9,420	5 90	150	12,750	wool 5 85
148	14,580	5 20	150	14,550	5 00
127	12,460	5 70			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

138	28,090	5 75@5 90	146	16,650	5 75
138	27,620	5 75@5 90	146	15,660	5 75
138	7,920	5 50@5 75	146	28,130	5 75
138	7,920	5 50@5 75	146	28,130	5 75
224	4,220	shorn 5 75	49	4,700	5 25
224	4,480	5 75			

HODGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

437	50,420	6 05			

HERSEY & NEWMAN BOUGHT.

181	15,520	8 25	141	14,960	5 25
181	15,520	8 25	120	12,900	5 25
181	20,180	9 50	120	12,420	5 83
181	20,180	9 50	120	12,420	5 83
126	14,750	7 50	150	15,080	5 60
126	14,750	7 50	150	15,080	5 60
181	20,180	9 50	201	11,430	5 87
181	20,180	9 50	201	11,430	5 87
156	18,300	9 75	114	11,920	5 87
156	18,300	9 75	114	11,920	5 87
148	19,310	9 70	162	15,060	5 70
148	19,310	9 70			

Clipped.

433	36,020	8 75@9		29,550	6 50
174	16,940	9 00@9		29,700	6 50
172	18,900	7 00@8		30,420	6 25
172	18,900	7 00@8		30,420	6 25
174	18,850	6 90@8		30,380	6 80
				29,550	6 25

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

REMARKS—From a circular of Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., dated East Liberty, April 25, 1872, we gather the following facts in relation to the rulings of the market for the week, with a still tendency toward higher rates. Business is fair, and the prospect of reaching upper lake ports at an early date is a matter of much importance generally.

Nails—Demand fair and prices unchanged.—*Commercial Review, 24th.*

Birmingham Iron Trade.

The following are the latest reports from Birmingham: The leading merchants reported to-day that the demand for all kinds of material continues unabated; but owing to the peculiar state of affairs it is difficult to lodge contracts for an length of time. Iron is firm and coal is scarce, and consequently advances are at a stand still in consequence. A remarkably good shipping continues to be done to Russia, Germany, Holland, India and the United States. The demand for home consumption is great, and contractors are beginning to use wood instead of iron because of the dearness of the latter. Bars continue to be quoted at £12 10s to £13. Pigs are scarce and dear, and there is no abatement in recent extreme prices. Cold blast pig brings as much as £7 5s per ton. Staffordshire ore has risen to 22s 6d, and all kinds of foreign ore command inquiry. Large quantities of cinder pig brought to-day from Lancashire and Yorkshire into this district, and still the supply is inadequate.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts 782, making the total for the week thus far 6,859 or 372 cars, against 404 last week. Everything remaining on the market was sold, prices being a little stronger than on Wednesday. Sales 100 Illinois steers of 1,165 to 1,302 lbs, at $5 75@6 05; 16 Ohio steers of 1,225 lbs, at $6 05; 182 Missouri steers of 1,164 to 1,379 lbs, at $5 25 @6 62½. Sheep—Receipts 2,300, making the supply for the week thus far 6,600, against 5,400 last week. Sales 1,000 clipped Michigan sheep of 82 lbs, at $6 50; 60 clipped Indiana sheep of 86 lbs, at $5 95. Hogs—Receipts 9,100, making the supply for the week thus far 12,600 against 9,200 last week. Market steady. Sales 104 Indiana of 194 to 274 lbs, at $4 67a4 87½.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 85a1 95; No. 1 $1 75a1 76. Corn 39½c. Oats, 41c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has presented nothing very new or important, buyers in this market being still disposed to hold up, and not inclined to pay the rates that are wanted. The result is, we have no sales to report.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates were: Spot, 9½c; April, 9½c; S. O. till July, 9¾c; B. O. till July, 10¾c; B. O. all year 12c. Parker's $3 45.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market steady but quiet: Spot, 21¾c; April, 21¾c; May 22c; June, 22¾c ₩ gal for eastern delivery.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 25.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm but quiet, with the following sales: 1,000 bbls upper road, spot..... 3 57½
2,000 bbls upper road, April..... 3 57½
10,000 bbls upper road, S. O., to May & June.. 3 67½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. May and June..... 3 65
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. May and June..... 3 65
1,000 bbls upper road, S. O. May and June..... 3 57½
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. 1st 6 mos..... 3 65
500 bbls lower road, spot..... 3 60
500 bbls lower road, spot..... 3 62½
5,000 bbls Oil City, B. O., 1st 6 mos..... 4 25

NEW YORK, April 25, closing 24th.—Market firm; crude in bulk 12½c; sales refined 1,000 bbls June at 22½c, and late last night 6,000 bbls at 22. We quote prompt delivery at 22a22½c; cases 23a23½c; Philadelphia delivery quiet and steady; sales 1,250 bbls refined for first half May at 21¾c. We quote for short delivery at 21¾c, and for last half of May 22c, and for June 22¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Market quiet; S. W., 21¾c; crude 11¾c; cases 23¾c; sales from Fly tures: May 21¾a22c; June 22¾c; June to December 24c.

OIL CITY, April 25.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road $3 60; 47 gravity, Oil City, $3 77½.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 55a3 60.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 25.—Market unchanged and dull.

TITUSVILLE, April 25.—Market quiet and moderately firm at $3 for 23 for April and Atlantic line.]

OIL CITY, April 25.—Market quiet but firm at $3 75 a3 80 off. Clipper spot very scarce.

PARKERS', April 25.—Market quiet at $3 42½.

TITUSVILLE, April 25.—Market quiet and firm at $3 75.

ROUSSEVILLE, April 25.—Market quiet and firm at $3 60.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Crude in bulk 12¾a12¾c; refined 22c old, 22¾c asked. Market without special feature.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—April 21¾c; May 21¾a 22c; June 22¾a22½c; crude 11¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	906
H. McKelvey	Delta Oil Works	240
Hutchinson & B	Citizens' Oil Works	906
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	899
Vernor	D. Bly & Co	80
Vernor	Leo Oppenheim	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Brilliant Oil Works	1,898	Citizens' Oil Works, 906
Vesta Oil Works	240	D Bly & Co	80
Leo Oppenheim	80	River (3 brgs)	3,288
Total		6,492

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 24, 1872.

Braun & Wagner, 505 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Vesta Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co, 294 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
J Lockhart & Frew, 762 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Wm McKelvy & Co, 1,025 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
Livingston Bros, 50 bbls to Geo Moore & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Meyers & Co, 500 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 2,768

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 450 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Ralston & Waring, 325 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Holdship & Co, 99 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Elkins, Bly & Co, 50 bbls to Dale & Hart, York, Pa.
Chas T Place, 55 bbls to Manhattan Oil Co, New York.
Total..... 979

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

REMARKS—The market as a general thing rules uniform, and there are few changes worthy of note. Refined sugars are a shade lower and we now quote as follows: Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered 12c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11½c; Ex C 11¼c; C 11¼c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice to prime 10¾c; prime 10¼c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¼c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11c. Eggs are weak and lower, sales, in round lots, being made at 15c per dozen; store rates 16c. Butter is in rather small supply and prices are nominal. Cheese is coming in, but not in sufficient quantity to effect market values; little old in the market. There is a large run of lumber, and the market is quite active for all descriptions afloat. The following are the rates now be given as follows: Square timber for barge and coal boat purposes, 18a20c per cubic foot; square timber, small size, 12a16c per cubic foot; boards $20a 26 per m, as to quality; joists $16 per m; lath $2 50a3 00 per m; shingles $4 50a5 00 per m, as to quality. There is just now an active demand for oil barrels, which we quote at $1 25 for sound old, and $1 50 for good new. We omit extended quotations, as the whole remark last the market is reported brisk and entirely satisfactory to sellers and buyers.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 25, 1872.

The continued advance in price of Ingot Copper has compelled manufacturers to advance their prices, as follows:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	48
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	51
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	56
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diam	51
Circles Copper, 24 inches diam and over	51
Segment and Pattern Sheets	51
Sheathing Copper, (14 by as inches) over 12 oz.	46
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	48
Copper Bottoms, (less discount for quantity)	53c
Copper Bottoms	54c
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	57c
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	55
Brass Kettles, (less 5 cents per ₩ for over 500 lbs)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

| | |

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Parliament.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Lords to-night, the Duke of Cleveland moved the second reading of the Prisoners' Ministers' bill, the object of which is to pay Roman Catholic chaplains for their services in prisons. Lord Cleveland said he had observed that many sections of the country, notably Liverpool and its neighborhood, were intensely Catholic, and the passage of this bill was as much a matter of policy as justice. Lord Cranmore spoke against the measure. He declared that the time had come when the pretensions of the Church of some should be curbed. Lord Carnarcon and Mr. Morley supported it as in accordance with the spirit of the age. Viscount Middleton confessed that when it was proposed to make a Romish priest an official person, he felt bound to halt. The bill passed by a vote of 58 to 22.

In the House of Commons to-night, Fawcett, in order to get the floor moved adjournment. He then proceeded to make an explanation in regard to the Dublin University. He compained of the course of the Government with regard to the bill. Session after session a measure of this kind had been promised, but none having appeared, this bill had to be introduced by persons outside of the ministry. The Government had supported the second reading of the bill and now they wanted half of it eliminated, treating the procedure with the entire bill as a vote of want of confidence. He wanted the House to say whether the bill should be proceeded with or cut in two. The government had taken a course which was fatal to the privileges of private members. Unquestionably three-fourths of the House were favorable to the bill, but since the threat of dissolution members had come to him saying they were in favor of the bill, but if they had to decide between the Dublin University tests and a liberal government, they would feel constrained to throw the former overboard. Mr. Fawcett concluded with the promise that if the government would give a specified day to the bill in committee, its promoters would be satisfied. Dr. Playfair, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, a Liberal, seconded Fawcett's motion. He could not let the opportunity pass without expressing regret at the course of the government, which, calling itself liberal and making great professions of interest in popular education for years, could not understand how dangerous it was to invite a Ministerial crisis on a question so insignificant. M. Boverie, member for Kilmarnock, a Liberal, also supported the motion. He called to mind the defeats which the government had lately suffered, and admonished the ministers that the confidence of the House was already shaken. He quoted an article in the London *Daily News* of Monday last, announcing by way of threat that the government had determined to make the Dublin University bill a Cabinet question. It was scandalous that such information should first reach the House through the medium of a newspaper. He asked Mr. Gladstone to the author of that article—whether he was a member of the Cabinet, and if so, who? Mr. Gladstone, in reply, complained of the strange inaccuracies into which the speakers had fallen. He admitted that the government was pledged to take up the subject of education in Ireland, and that that pledge had not yet been fulfilled, but solely from want of time. Two sessions had been given to the complaints of Ireland, and now England and Scotland were neglected. He denied all responsibility for the newspaper article; said he was not aware of its author, and protested against being considered bound by it. As for the request of the members from Brighton to appoint a day for the consideration of his bill, it was impossible to grant it. He could not do as much even for the government measures. A long and acrimonious debate followed. Geo. Morgan, of Denbighshire, called the member for Brighton a political Ishmael, and advised him to go over to the Conservatives. Fawcett pronounced the answer given him by the government unsatisfactory, and closed the discussion by withdrawing his motion for adjournment, declaring he should push the bill hereafter as a private member. The House went into committee on the ballot bill, and several amendments proposed by the government were adopted by large majorities.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 25.—The steamship Alexandria, from St. John, has arrived out. The steamship Palmyra, from Boston, has arrived at Queenstown.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1872.

THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Is resuming active operations. A meeting of the members has been called for to-night, this city May 25th, when a programme of future action will be submitted by the Executive Committee.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY

At Gettysburg has been transferred to the care and control of the government, and superintendents have been appointed by the Secretary of War to take charge of it. The remains of Confederate dead interred at Gettysburg will be removed to Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond. A statue of General Reynolds will be placed in Gettysburg Cemetery in June.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY.

An initiative meeting of representatives and friends of the National Prohibition party was held this evening. An address was delivered by Hon. James Black, of Pennsylvania, as candidate of that party for President of the United States. A more general meeting of the party will soon be held in Washington.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The bill providing that the previous formation of opinion from newspapers shall not preclude a juror from serving in a criminal case, passed the New York Senate yesterday, and goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill allowing the Legislature of Nevada to decide the question of licensing the sale of liquor was defeated, 10 to 15.

Wm. C. Clark, Attorney General for New Hampshire, died at his residence in Manchester last night, of congestion of the lungs, aged sixty-two.

A national convention of last makers was held in Springfield, Mass., yesterday, to adopt a list of prices and uniform system of business. A permanent organization was effected with C. H. Crawford, of Dayton, O., as President, and D. Ball, of Allegheny, Secretary.

A fire at Peoria, Ill., last night destroyed the Central City elevator, owned by Dobbins & McClure. Loss on building and machinery $25,000; insurance $17,000. There was about 30,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, owned by different commission firms, which is believed to have been fully insured.

The steamer Corinthian, from Liverpool, April 11, arrived at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

A letter from London states that England has contributed nearly ten thousand volumes to the Chicago free library.

John Prongter, a carpenter, thirty years of age, hung himself in Chicago yesterday. No cause can be discovered for the deed.

The people of Minneapolis, Minn., are greatly exercised with regard to a bill before Congress ostensibly to improve the navigation of the Mississippi river, but really a scheme to gobble all the pine land remaining unsold in the State and create a water power for the benefit of a few individuals by reviving an old lapsed land grant.

Last Monday night a party disguised went to the house of Isaac Vancel, in Williamson county, Illinois, seized, took to the woods and hung him. The same party a few weeks ago served upon Vancel written orders threatening him with his life in case of his refusal to obey them. The contents of the orders are not stated. Vancel was a man of seventy-five years, quite wealthy, and the outrage creates great excitement in that county.

Gen. J. C. McFeran, chief quartermaster of Division of the South, U. S. A., died suddenly at his headquarters in Louisville yesterday morning.

The Louisville mail line steamers will carry delegates and visitors to the Cincinnati Conventions for five dollars, for round trip, including berths and state rooms.

In two days of this week 14,800 pounds of silver bullion was received at Omaha from the west.

Advices from Hayti to the 18th inst. represent that the measures taken by the government to suppress the insurrection were inadequate, and the executions of insurgents have been discontinued.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch of the 24th, says: The United States steamer Kansas arrived yesterday from Greytown. She reports that a fatal accident happened to one of her boats by which Captain Crossman and several others were drowned. The Captain's body could not be recovered.

Advices from Aspinwall to the 20th have been received. The steamer Virginius was ready for sea, and awaited the arrival of the United States steamer Wyoming before departing. A state of siege has been declared in Honduras. The San Salvadorian troops were waiting for the death of President Duenas, who was a prisoner in their hands, before marching to the front.

A motion to release Brigham Young on *habeas corpus* was argued yesterday before the Mormon Probate Court in Salt Lake City. The motion was resisted on the ground that the Probate Court, being an inferior tribunal, could not review the proceedings of the District Court. It was also objected that the Probate Court had no power to release a prisoner held by a United States officer under judicial process. The Probate Judge overruled all the objections, holding that the proceedings of the United States Court in the territory the past two years were illegal. He said he was firmly and unalterably of the opinion that the people of the territory have a right to govern themselves; that the Supreme Court of the territory had transgressed and usurped its powers, and he would not respect any of its decisions. It was therefore ordered that prisoner be released. Counsel for the United States Marshal entered a solemn protest against the ruling of the Court, and gave notice that the case would be carried up on *certiorari*. Brigham was present in court, and when the decision was announced was cordially congratulated by his friends. A large number of Mormons were present, but there were no unusual demonstrations.

THE MOB MASSACRE.

Particulars of the Murder of Three Men on a Railroad Train in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The *Republican's* Kansas City special gives the details of the brutal murder of Stevenson, Cline and Dutro on a railroad train near Holden, Mo., yesterday. After the train stopped, four of the mob mounted the locomotive and drew revolvers on the engineer. The train was then surrounded, and Cline and Stevenson called out. Cline appeared and after some words regarding his connection with fraudulent issue of Cass county bonds was riddled with bullets and his body thrown by the side of the road. Several emptied their revolvers into his mangled body. Stevenson was in the baggage car and had barred the doors against the mob. They broke them in with a log and poured in a volley, killing him instantly. They dragged his body out and threw it beside that of Cline. Dutro, who was in a passenger car, was mortally wounded. They then allowed the train to start, but immediately signalled it to stop, and several of the fiends dragged the dying Dutro from the coach and threw him down by the dead bodies of Cline and Stevenson. It is reported at Kansas City to-night that Judge Forsythe, another of the county justices, was shot to-day and his body hung to a tree. Great excitement prevails throughout the county, and fears are felt that still others will be murdered. The perpetrators of this massacre claim that they have one thousand men in their organization.

POLITICAL.

"Liberal" Representation from Egypt.

CAIRO, Ill., April 25.—At a mass meeting of Republicans here to-day the following delegates from the Eighteenth Congressional District were nominated for the Cincinnati Convention: D. Arter, N. S. Wickmire, John T. Rennie, Geo. Morris, Edward Shippen, E. M. Lomer, Robt. Kerman, Edward Terpenitz, B. M. Sharp and E. V. Pierce. The meeting is being addressed to-night by General Dilgar and Mr. Ovendorff, of Springfield.

Convention of Nebraska Liberals.

NEBRASKA CITY, April 25.—A convention of Liberal Republicans of this State was held here to-day and twenty-one delegates appointed to the Cincinnati Convention. Letters and telegrams heartily approving the movement were received from all parts of the State. Chief Justice Mason will lead the delegation. Resolutions were adopted declaring that as friends of independence and reform they purpose to express their will through other mediums than a packed convention of office holders of the administration; that no good can be expected from the Philadelphia Convention, manipulated as it is by the administration star chamber, which is using the machinery of a great party for its own selfish ends, and with the money of the people; that the interests of the country demand the presentation this year of a Presidential candidate thoroughly versed in civil affairs, well schooled in statesmanship; that we desire an administration which shall insure thorough civil service reform, and as the basis of such reform the passage of a constitutional amendment restricting the President to one term; that we decline to fight over again the dead issues of the war for the bidding of the sycophant fifty thousand who flourish the party lash, and threaten us with the political guillotine if we refuse; that it behooves us to tear such political party to the ground, and do away with corruption, favoritism and nepotism in office to insure a republican not an allegorical government, and to this end we send a delegation to the Cincinnati Convention.

OMAHA, April 25.—It is believed that the attempt to form a Schurz party in this State will prove a failure.

Reunion and Reform Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 25.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held this evening at the Turner Hall, under the auspices of the Reunion and Reform Association. Addresses were made by General Herman Lieb, General J. N. Stiles and Hon. Leonard Smeet.

Arrangements and Prospects for the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—Missouri and Kansas have delegates to the number of about seventy in the city. The Reunion and Reform Convention will meet at ten in the forenoon of May 1, and will try to take a recess and be present at noon at the meeting of the Liberal Convention at Exposition Hall. None will be admitted to either Convention without tickets from the Committee of Arrangements. Seats and tables for one hundred members of the press will be provided, with room for double the number if needed. The telegraph companies will have numerous wires to the building, so as to be able to transmit news promptly. Several representatives of the press have already arrived, and more are expected to-night. Hotels near the center of the city have generally engaged all their available room; those farther from the center are not all taken. The indications are that the gathering will be large. The railroads will run excursion trains every day of Convention week.

South Carolina to be Represented at Cincinnati.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 25.—A delegation has been chosen by the Liberal Republicans of this city to represent them at Cincinnati. Among the delegates are R. E. Dereef, Richard Hollaway and George Shrewsburg, three of the most intelligent and influential colored Republicans. A movement is on foot in Columbia to send delegates to represent the State at large.

The Harrisburg Car Works Destroyed

HARRISBURG, PA., April 25.—The Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company's extensive works in this city, with all its buildings, were burned this afternoon. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing locomotive. The loss is estimated at $300,000, with insurance of $135,000. Over five hundred hands were employed by the company. The Superintendent announces that work will be commenced on new buildings immediately, and that all the workmen will have employment.

An Alleghenian Killed at Evansville, Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 25.—James Rice, of Allegheny city, Pa., was shot and killed here this morning by Frank Wright, keeper of the Marine Hospital. Rice was intoxicated and threatened to whip Wright, who fired four shots, the fourth taking effect in Rice's right breast, and passing through the liver lodged in the muscles of the back. Wright is under bonds of $10,000.

Hon. A. J. Walker, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, died at his residence in Montgomery yesterday, at the age of fifty-three. He was Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar of the State.

Much comment is excited over a doll on exhibition at a fair in New York, which is valued at $1,000. She has diamond ear-rings and necklace, and three or four trunks filled with clothing and jewelry. This is nothing unusual. Dolls of a similar character, with finer jewelry and more extensive wardrobes, are to be seen upon the streets of New York, during fashionable hours, any fine day.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 25, 1872, 3:00 P. M.

Stations.	Rise. Feet.	Rise. Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	0	1	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	3	0
Davenport	0	0	1	0
Louisville, Ky	0	0	1	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	0	0	1
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	2	8
New Orleans, La	0	2	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	0	0	4
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	6
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	3
St. Paul	0	0	0	3
Vicksburg, Miss	0	3	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 25.—River falling; seven and one-half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather clear and warm. Arrived—Tallsman, Cairo. Departed—Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 25.—Arrived—Glencoe, St. Louis; Idlewild, Evansville; Dexter, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis. Departed—Glencoe, New Orleans; Dexter, St. Louis; Lumsden, Nashville. The river has fallen one foot. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Arrived—Utah, Arkansas river, Strader, Peoria; Lake Superior, Lake Peplin; Gen. Anderson, Tennessee river; Merrill, Arkansas river; Phil. Sheridan, Upper Mississippi; Emilie Lafarge, Shreveport; John Kyle, New Orleans; Marvel City, Memphis. Departed—John F. Toile, New Orleans; Nile, Arkansas river; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Strader, Peoria; Red Wing, St. Paul; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg; Minnesota, Galena; Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of rain.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—Clear and pleasant. River scant five feet below. Arrived—Pat Cleburne, Memphis. Departed—Clarksville, above.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—Clear and warm. River stationary. Arrived—Coal City and barges, Pittsburgh; Allen, Arkansas river. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Edinburg, Cincinnati; Richmond City, Chester, St. Louis; Ajax, John Wood, Dwight, Newcomb and barges, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 25.—Down—Mollie Moore, Henry Ames, Grand Lake and barges. Up—Thompson Dean, Columbia, B. Church. Warm and clear. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—Arrived—Exporter, Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Belle Lee, Louisville. Clear and pleasant.

Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Cattle fairly active, quality better; very best on sale at 5¾@6c; that generally rated first quality 5¾@5½c; medium to good fair quality 4¾@5c; sales 925; receipts 9,562. Hogs—Increased receipts and good demand; prices declined ⅛ to ¼c; sales at 5¼@5½c; receipts 8,434. Sheep—Supply light and good inquiry from 5 to 9¼c; receipts 1,985.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 25.—Flour firm; XX spring $6 20@7 00. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 38; No. 2 $1 31. Oats steady; No 2 34c. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 42¼c. Rye firm; No 1 73c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 62½c. Mess pork $12 50. Lard—prime steam 9¼c.

STATE NEWS.

The Conneautville *Courier* says the fruit prospect in that section of the State is good. The indications are favorable for an abundance of all kinds of fruit. The same paper says: We have been industriously interviewing our farmer friends for a couple of weeks past upon the condition of the wheat crop, and their universal verdict is that the prospect for a big yield was never better. The fears that the severe weather of the past winter would seriously injure the growing grain, have proven groundless, the cold having been steady without the alternate freezing and thawing, especially during March, which is most damaging to the crop.

Spring borough, in Crawford county, with a population of three hundred, has thirty residents whose ages average seventy years. This extraordinary longevity may be accounted for by the fact that no liquor has been sold there for a score of years past.

The notorious Jack Shipman, *alias* Gilbert Norton, a professional burglar, manufactured an instrument to pick locks from a tin cup, picked the locks of the Carbon county jail, and escaped with two of his cronies last week. The parties were well provided with funds, and it is thought they have put many a league between themselves and the Sheriff.

A remarkably fleshy woman, Mrs. Daniel Bolich, died in East Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, on the 16th inst. In life and health Mrs. Bolich weighed about four hundred and fifteen pounds. Notwithstanding the fact she was sick for some time, and fell away considerably, a coffin eight feet in circumference was required to contain her body.

Mr. Norris Jackson, of Chester county, claims the trapper's belt. He says he caught between the 1st of December and the 10th of March 2 hawks, 70 muskrats, 243 skunks, 60 opossums, 3 ground hogs, 10 weasels, 12 crows, 3 coons, 12 red squirrels, 1 red skunk, 30 rabbits and 6 house cats—to say nothing of two or three colds.

The disappearance of Mr. George Rice, of Pottstown, says the Pottstown *Ledger*, is still a mystery, no intelligence whatever having been had of him up to this time. Whether he has been assassinated in that great whirlpool of business and wickedness, New York, where he was last seen, and where over fifty men disappear each year, or whether he has gone to Europe South America, or elsewhere, as some people conjecture, it is impossible to say. His father, John Rice of Philadelphia, and several other of his relatives and friends, have been making earnest efforts for the past two weeks to obtain some clue to his whereabouts, but thus far, we believe, have met with no success whatever. The affair has created a profound sensation, anxiety and regret among his friends here, where Mr. Rice was so well known and so generally respected.

An elderly lady named Eichenlaub, residing near Kittanning Point, committed suicide by hanging on Tuesday of last week.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: The rafting season is about over and times are easing up. About one-half of the lumber in the creek was run out, and our lumbermen rejoice. For the last three days very little lumber has been run past here, but some timber rafts are still going. There is danger of sticking on Pithole Riffle now.

Williamsport is to have a new daily morning paper soon, to be issued from the office of the *Lycoming Standard*, and called the *Daily Standard*. It is to be Democratic in politics, of course.

The annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 20th of August, and continuing three days.

Reading manufactures 160,000 bricks per day.

An immense tannery is to be put up in Susquehanna county, at an expense of $200,000.

The producing capacity of the Lock Haven lumber mills is estimated at 80,000,000 feet for the season.

Mrs. Louisa Sander, of Earl township, Lancaster county, patched a quilt containing 22,000 pieces, its dimensions being three yards square. This exceeds the one made by the lady of East Caln, Chester county, by over 19,000 pieces.

Phœbe Thomas, of Newton township, Delaware county, is probably the oldest person living in that section of country. She is a member of the Society of Friends and is now in her one hundred and fourth year.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says "It has been suggested to us by a gentleman who has taken a great interest in the question as to who made the first iron with anthracite coal, that a statue be erected in honor of the man, whenever it shall be decided who he is. We think that there is no doubt but that the first iron produced with anthracite coal was made at the old Mauch Chunk furnace, which stood near the present weigh lock. No place in the Lehigh Valley would be so appropriate for the proposed statue, which should be made entirely of anthracite iron, than where the first successful experiment in its manufacture was made. Neither could a more prominent location be found than that we suggest, as it would be in view of the constantly passing trains of both the Lehigh Valley and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads, and the thousands of summer visitors to our beautiful mountain town would flock in endless numbers to see it. Let us by all means have the statue placed on the site of the old Mauch Chunk furnace."

The Phillipsburg *Journal* records an act of heroism not common in these days. On the 9th instant a little child was seated upon the T. & C. Railroad track near Enterprise, unconsciously playing with the pebbles between the ties, when an upward bound freight train rounded a curve near the child, which did not realize its danger, and continued its play in the face of a horrible death. The engineer sounded his whistle, but with no effect; the train was too near the infant to be stopped before reaching it, and its death seemed inevitable. A moment more and the laughing innocent would be a crushed and mangled mass of inanimate clay! John McFarland, the conductor, comprehended the fearful situation, and with a heroic disregard of his own life leaped it by running directly down and down upon the pilot, where he clung with one hand and reached forward with the other to save the child. The momentum and weight of the motion he clutched the babe and threw it from the path of the locomotive, safe but bruised. Its weight had been more than he expected, and taxed his strength so much to agree that he almost lost his hold of the pilot! He who saves one life at the risk of his own is more noble than he who risks the lives of ten thousand to enjoy a Bunker Hill celebration.

Some conscienceless thief helps himself liberally to the coal belonging to the editor of the Kittanning *Free Press*. The editor bears the loss of the coal with commendable equanimity, but suggests that the midnight visitor call upon him and get the key, as fire decidedly objects to having his coal torn down at every visit.

THE latest Colorado discovery is a soap mine, the soap being described as of a dun color, about the hardness of chalk, possessing a very pleasant odor, leaving the skin quite soft and smooth, and being further effective for the removal of stains and spots from clothing. It is supposed that the newly discovered mineral will be in great requisition at Cincinnati, after the nomination of a Liberal Republican candidate for the Democrats to try to elect as President.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, April 25, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Velocity of Wind.	Direction of Wind.	Pressure.	Weather.	Rainfall.
Buffalo, N. Y	29.78	05	62	12	S. W	13	.72	1	3
Cairo	29.66	05	76	01	S	11	.98	0	1
Chicago, Ill	29.84	14	66	4	S. W	14	.98	0	3
Cincinnati, O	29.84	0	69	3	S. W	7	.34	0	2
Cleveland, O	29.01	01	68	10	S. W	7	.24	0	2
Davenport, Iowa	29.84	17	69	4	S. W	4	.46	0	3
Detroit, Mich	29.81	07	60	10	S. W	7	.30	0	2
Louisville, Ky	29.98	01	68	8	S. E.	9	.24	0	1
Memphis, Tenn	29.98	01	72	2	....	....	....	A	1
Nashville, Tenn	30.13	05	68	12	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans, La	30.11	01	71	1	....	....	....	R	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	29.92	12	65	3	S. W.	3	.04	....	....
Shreveport, La	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo	29.92	16	69	6	....	....	....	A	1
St. Paul, Minn	30.06	44	48	21	N. W.	22	.42	C	1
Vicksburg	30.10	02	79	15	....	....	....	....	....

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The School for Scandal" has been played here many times by Miss Coombs and her company, but never better than it was last evening. It is hardly necessary to say that the *Lady Teazle* of Miss Coombs is faultless. Mr. Robinson's *Charles Surface* was a master-piece of acting, while Mr. Bradley also deserves all commendation. Others of the company acted with care and cleverness.

To-night Miss Jane Coombs takes her farewell benefit, and a most attractive bill will be presented, headed by the beautiful poem, "The Idiot Boy," after which the comedy of the "Honeymoon" will be performed. People should go early, in order to be in their seats by eight o'clock, so that they may be in the mood for the enjoyment of hearing the reading of the poem. The engagement of the present company closes with to-morrow evening's entertainment.

Varieties Theater.

The brilliant array of stars at the Varieties is a guaranty that the performances will be first class. Such people as Miss Emma Miles, Lucie Clinetop, Flora Benton, Johnson and Powers, Caulfield and Booker, and Billy Carter are not to be seen in one company very often. Manager Aim's benefit, remember, takes place next Tuesday evening.

The Last Thomas Concert.

A larger audience than on Wednesday evening thronged Library Hall last night, to listen to the farewell strains from the grand orchestra. The programme was a splendid one, containing something to please all classes. It opened with the "Coriolanus" overture, by Beethoven, which was played by the orchestra with wonderful effect. Miss Marie Krebs, aided by the orchestra, gave the concerto in G minor charmingly, as also Liszt's "Rhapsodie." The audience betokened their approbation of the rich musical feast by frequent applause.

We hope Mr. Thomas may visit us again next season, knowing that he will receive a right royal welcome whenever he may come.

The Great Show.

There is no diminution in the crowds that go to view the congregated wonders of Forepaugh's great show. It is but justice to say that it is the largest and best establishment of the kind that ever visited this city. The menagerie contains animals and birds from every clime; the museum is repiete with objects of interest, some of the mechanical curiosities being wonderful almost beyond belief; the circus embraces performers of the best class, in the way of equestrians, gymnasts, etc., and nothing bordering on vulgarity is tolerated. The great show stays but two days longer, and we advise all to go and see it. Tickets can be purchased at Pitcock's bookstore in Pittsburgh, or at Washington's, on Federal street, Allegheny. Two performances will be given to-day, afternoon and evening, at Union Park.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

END OF THE YOST CASE.

Yesterday the case of the United States against G. W. N. Yost was concluded. District Attorney Swoope commenced his argument on Wednesday afternoon, and spoke for two hours yesterday morning. Those who heard the arguments throughout concur in the opinion that it was the best he has yet made before a jury. The case was submitted to the jury under the charge of the Court, and after an absence of twenty minutes they returned and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of guilty in the manner and form as indicted. The defendant was almost completely overcome by the announcement, and his eyes filled with tears. He was remanded to jail for sentence. It is not known whether a motion for a new trial will be made or not.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

H. M. Roife vs. James and Miss Crawford. Actions on promissory notes. Verdict of $142 in each case for plaintiff.

City of Allegheny vs. John Ross. Action on a municipal lien. Verdict of $377 34 for plaintiff.

City of Allegheny vs. Ross, Haller & Co. Similar action. Verdict for Allegheny City for the sum of $769 15.

City of Allegheny vs. Joseph H. Davis. Similar action. Verdict of $1,356 56 for plaintiff.

The case of Keyser & Co. vs. Kountz, previously reported, was resumed yesterday morning, and the arguments of counsel concluded. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

5. City of Pittsburgh vs. Foerst.
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Atkinson.
31. Kountz vs. McKelvey.
32. Sullivan vs. Oakland Passenger Railway Co.
33. Hartman vs. Reid.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the cases of D. C. King vs. Blackmore, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff. In one case they found for the sum of $500 60, and in the other for $143 30.

The first case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of Paul Rice et ux. vs. John Fahey. This was an action on an account. On trial.

The case of Waring & King vs. Peter Hutchinson is still on trial before Judge Collier.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

123. (O. L.) Cleveland Oil Refining Co. vs. Kountz.
111. Young et ux vs. McKee.
104. Dowling vs. Byrne & Co.
106. McAnany et ux vs. Braun et ux.
108. Schreiner et al vs. Sarber et al.
204. (O. L.) Lenkard vs. Rafferty.
114. Woods, Lowry & Co. vs. McPherson & Mohlenbring.
127. (O. L.) Duff vs. Dorrington.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

A Rare Chance.

As will be seen by reference to our "For Sale" column, the elegant private residence of Mr. Isaac Meyer, situated in the central portion of the borough of Verona, near the school house, will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, May 1st, 1872. Two cars leave Fifth avenue and Wood street, both of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, within three minutes walk of Edgewater Station, will be exposed at the same time. The property is fully described in the advertisement.

The borough of Verona is one of the most rapidly growing and prosperous of our suburban towns. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company proposes to locate their shops in the village, and have graded about twenty acres of ground upon which to erect the buildings and lay the tracks that will be required. Quite a number of dwellings are now going up, and work is about to commence on many more that will be completed during the coming summer. There can be no more desirable location for a residence, and there can be no doubt that the property now offered will rapidly enhance in value.

The Idaho.

The Idaho cook stove still retains its popularity, and meets with ready sale. It is superior in every respect, and has stood the test of five years in many manufacturers. Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, are daily called upon by numbers who are desirous of examining into the merits of the Idaho. An examination generally results in a sale. All are advised to see it before buying.

C. West & Co.,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will furnish those of our readers who want vehicles of any description, with a quality of work that cannot be surpassed at home or in the east. This is the oldest and most extensive carriage manufactory in this city, and their facilities for making carriages, etc. to order on short notice cannot be excelled. The reputation of the firm for fair dailing is an enviable one, and as they guarantee all work their patrons can rely upon receiving a vehicle that will prove satisfactory in every respect. Send on your order for whatever style of carriage, buggy or wagon you want, and you will never have occasion to regret it. They are the most responsible firm to send and examine the fine specimens of work on exhibition at their establishment, and when there don't fail to see the new "Queen of the Road" backwagon, which is attracting so much attention.

The Charm.

This finely finished and generally excellent cook stove is being rapidly introduced by the manufacturers, Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, who guarantee results in the entire satisfaction of the buyer. That the Charm will be exclusively sold as soon as its merits are fully known does not admit of a doubt.

The Light Running Domestic.

The system of advertising sewing machines has assumed almost the shape of a nuisance in our daily papers. So much has been written in the interest of the various machines, and each one has been so conclusively proved to be the best in the market that the public have now only the alternative before them of seeing for themselves, thoroughly testing the machines of the world, and the one they think the best and most complete. This is just what the agents of the light running Domestic request, they are so confident of the excellences of their article and its superiority over its competitors that they are quite satisfied to let the public judge for themselves, certain that if they do they will purchase a Domestic. Messrs. Fall, Sterling & Co., No. 20 Sixth street, have now in stock a large selection of these machines for which they solicit public inspection.

Passage to Europe.

We know of no place in the city where parties can secure passages to cross the Atlantic at better rates than from Mr. Thomas Hagan, 74 Fifth avenue, between Third and Fourth avenue. He represents four different lines of first-class steamers, among them the Dublin Royal, with Hydraulic Steering Gear, and the celebrated Guinan Line of royal mail steamers. His rates are exceedingly low. Go to his office by all means before securing passage, and examine his plan of cabins, &c.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The skin medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples; flesh worms, and blotched disfigurations of the face.

Sold by druggists only, by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists everywhere. TF.

Where to Get Your Spring Suit.

If you want a good, serviceable and at the same time stylish and fashionable suit for spring, you can obtain it from Mr. J. Hannach, No. 5 Fifth street. The gentleman named is well known as the popular clothier of the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, whence he was compelled to remove by the extensive improvements now being made at that place. His present stock is superior to any he has heretofore offered, and he guarantees satisfaction to all his customers.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his buck beer, and get a good lunch.

Fair Haven Lots.

It is not often that poor men have better opportunities of securing good homes than is now offered by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The lots they offer are located at Fair Haven, close to the city, have the advantage of being right on the railroad, and are specially suited for miners, as there are a number of coal mines within a few rods of the site of the lots.

As will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, the terms on which they are offered for sale are exceedingly reasonable and within the reach of every laboring man, and it is to the interest of such to give the matter their attention at once, as, after the 27th inst., the chance may be lost forever.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Rock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

An Elegant and Costly Table.

During a recent visit to the furniture warerooms of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, No. 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, our attention was attracted by a table by far the most ornamental of any we have seen in similar establishments west of the mountains. The top is marquetery work, containing several colors of inlaid wood, the design and finish being highly artistic and of rare beauty. It was made in Paris and imported by the firm named at a heavy cost. This ornate and costly piece of furniture should be seen by all who can appreciate articles of this description. As this table excels any other on exhibition here, so does all the furniture manufactured by the firm named surpass that offered at other houses. They have now on hand some of the finest parlor and office sets that can be obtained anywhere, all offered at lower rates than similar ones can be purchased at the best New York houses.

Trunks! Trunks!! Trunks!!!

The immense quantities of trunks turned out at the Premium Trunk Factory and sold at Joe Liebler's salesrooms, No. 194 Wood street, astonish all visitors to his establishment. They not only find the rooms completely filled, the sidewalk in front of the store rendered almost impassable, but besides the street is nearly blocked by his teams, which are constantly loading and unloading at the door. His sales almost equal those of all other dealers combined. Liebler's trunks are better and cheaper than others, and this accounts for his heavy sales.

For Moth Patches, Freckles

And tan on the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable and harmless. Sold by all druggists. Depot 49 Bond street, New York. TF.

Assorted Crates

White stone and common ware, suitable for country trade, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on H. Myers, 111 Market street. He is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generators and Fountains are the most simple in construction, and less liable to get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

MARRIED:

FERGUSON—MACKINTOSH—On Thursday evening, April 25th, by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., EDMUND M. FERGUSON, of New York city, and JOSIE E., daugh